Amusements.

MR. J. G. LUMBARD'S BENEFIT CONCERT, AT BRYAN HALL, On Thursday Evening, Oct. 31, 1861. For which occasion the following Ladies and Gentlemen have tendered their services: MRS. E. G. BOSTWICK, MRS. CASSIE MATTESON, MR. GEO. F. ROOT, MR. FRANK STAAB, MR. FRANK LUMBARD, MR. E. A. PAYNE, Conductor. TICKETS.....50 Cents. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the celebrated versatile actor MR. CHANFRAU, who will appear for the first time in his great character of PHELIM O'FLANNIGAN. And for the last time as TIMOTHY TOODLES. Received on the first representation with shouts of applause and laughter. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30th, will be presented, for the first time, the Hibernian drama, in three acts, written by the late Tyrone Power, Esq., for Chanfrau, of O'FLANNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES. Phelim O'Flannigan.....Mr. Chanfrau. NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that this drama is entirely different from one of the same name acted by other comedians. Brilliant Irish Medly Overture.....Orchestra. To conclude with the great comic drama, THE TOODLES! Timothy Toodles.....Mr. Chanfrau. Thursday, an entire change of programme.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Wednesday and Saturday. ... Academy every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by Scholars. Post Office Box 1057.

Railroads.

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS: 7:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with trains on Air-Line Road, at White Pigeon with trains for Three Rivers ... at Adrian with trains for Monroe, Detroit and Jackson. NIGHT EXPRESS: 7:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Adrian with trains for Detroit. Trains arrive from the East at 7:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East. ... Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, and at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, April 15th, 1861, trains will leave Wells street depot as follows, Sundays excepted: ... G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, July 28th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows: THROUGH EXPRESS, daily (except Sundays), at 6:00 A. M., arriving at Cairo at 12 midnight. ... ACCOMMODATION (every day) at 4:30 P. M. ... For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, 1861, Trains leave the great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at 7:00 A. M.—Lightning Express ... 7:30 P. M.—New York and Boston Express ... J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Pass. Ag't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily at 6:45 A. M. Fast Line (except Sundays). 7:30 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays). FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg. Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named. ... D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent. F. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD. Chicago, Aug. 26th, 1861. On and after this date all articles "CONTRABAND OF WAR" will not be received or transported by this road, without a permit signed by authority of the United States, State of Illinois, or the Mayor of the City of Chicago. C. W. WHEELER, Gen. F't. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. FALL ARRANGEMENT. Day Express and Mail Train leaves West Side Union Depot, Chicago, at 8:30 A. M. daily, (except Sundays), and arrives at 6:30 P. M. The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation, leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M., daily. JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows: ... JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt. W. L. St. JOHN, Gen'l Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points. On and after TUESDAY, Oct. 1st, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets (Sundays excepted) as follows: ... WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M. ... S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: ... C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects, With 285 Miles of Double Track. THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West), FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA, All connecting direct to New York. Morning Mail, Afternoon Fast Line, Night Express. One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York, (408 miles), without change of cars, VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON, with direct connections from Western Cities, arriving in advance of other routes, in time for Boston Rail or Boat Lines. Express Trains Run Daily—Others Sundays Excepted. NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any Line or train. New York to Boston Tickets via Pittsburg good via Philadelphia or Allentown. BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON Good via any of the Boat Lines. Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE. FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. Buy Tickets via Pittsburg. TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES. FREIGHTS. ...

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street. ... Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate. Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1861. NUMBER 99.

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1861.

☞ We publish this morning a letter from Colesburg, Ky., relative to the difficulties in the Hecker regiment. It is proper to say that it is written by a warm friend of the officers whom Col. Hecker sought to depose, and may therefore be too severe in its criticism on the Colonel. We trust that an end may be made of this lamentable affair without delay.

☞ The naval expedition has gone to sea, having set sail from Hampton Roads yesterday morning. The public apprehension seems to be relieved by the denial that Commodore Dupont's Private Secretary had absconded with the charts and secrets of the expedition. He has not absconded, and if he had it is stated he is possessed of no hints that would be valuable to the rebels. We shall next hear of the expedition through the Southern papers.

☞ Napoleon is still honeyfugling England to put her foot into the American trap and take out the cotton with which it is baited. Public meetings and speeches in England, and the tone of the London press, all have the same tendency. Between bread and cotton—his belly and his back—the venerable Mr. Bull is in some distress just now. Of course the motives of the crafty Napoleon are in the highest degree disinterested. He sympathizes with England to the extent of getting her out of one trouble into another.

☞ It is denied that either General Scott or General McClellan will resign, and inferentially that there is any trouble between them. But it should be borne in mind that this is the associated press version, prepared, like other reports, at the State Department, and not always with the best use of official information at hand. We have every reason to believe, however, that the question whether there is a Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Potomac, and who he is, is in the high road to solution. There can be but one hand on the reins.

HOPEFUL.

We feel impelled to congratulate the *Times* and *Post*, of this city, on their cheerful support of the Union Convention nominations on a platform which calls for the use of "every legitimate means of warfare to suppress the rebellion—including the confiscation of all property of rebels, and even to the liberation of the slaves." Still, it is not so surprising that they should acquiesce in the platform, when we reflect that both of them endorsed the principles of Fremont's proclamation without stint, until the President countermanded it. The Government having altered its policy for the better, the *Times* and *Post* have loyally altered theirs to correspond. We cannot too highly commend them for the promptitude and zeal of their support of the Union ticket under such circumstances.

The candidates, too, are deserving of much praise for their silence on the subject of the card of Mr. Hayes and his friends, demanding that they shall repudiate their platform, and take the ground of hostility to the measures, which the Government finds it necessary to adopt to suppress the rebellion. We commend them all for their reticence in the face of such impertinent suggestions.

THE TWO TICKETS.

After great tribulation and no little labor, the opponents of the "Union Ticket" have succeeded in selecting the following list of candidates to be presented to the voters of Cook county, on next Tuesday:

PEOPLE'S UNION TICKET.

Delegates to the Constitutional Convention: North District—John H. Muhlke and Samuel Ashton. South District—Van H. Higgins and B. G. Caulfield.

For Judge of the Superior Court—John M. Wilson.

For Clerk of Superior Court—T. B. Carter.

For Judge of County Court—James B. Bradwell.

For Clerk of County Court—L. P. Hilliard.

For County Treasurer—Michael Keely.

For County Surveyor—T. G. V. McClintock.

For School Commissioner—J. C. Dore.

Associate Judges—H. Eschenburg, T. B. Brown.

The TRIBUNE is not the partisan advocate of either of the tickets, but intends to deal fairly and candidly with both. We prefer some of the candidates on the Union to their opponents on the People's ticket, and *vice versa*. Each ticket contains some excellent names, and, as all party issues are dropped for the present, we presume that scratching will be freely indulged in, and that each voter will exercise the largest liberty to make a ticket to please himself. Democrats and Republicans have been placed on both tickets. The platform of the Union ticket is the "Evans Resolutions," which have a patriotic ring to them that must please every man who is in downright earnest to save the Union by striking at the vitals of the rebellion. Had it not been for the disorderly conduct of the mob at the Metropolitan meeting, the friends of the People's ticket would, doubtlessly, have adopted equally sound and patriotic resolutions. We esteem the candidates on each ticket as good and loyal men, who are true to the Union. If any of them are tainted, let it be made known before election day, so that they may be repudiated and defeated.

Our advice to the voters of Cook county is to act independently; be not influenced by clap-trap cries of "Court House Clique" showered upon the "Union Ticket," nor retorts of "secret conclave," flung at the "People's Ticket." Judge each candidate by his known character and qualifications, and select those whom you believe will discharge the duties of the respective offices with the greatest integrity and ability. Apply the same rules that you would in selecting agents to perform important private business. Compare the candidates on the two tickets together carefully, and vote for those whom you think will most faithfully and ably serve the public.

JOHN M. WILSON AND VAN H. HIGGINS.

The People's ticket contains the names of some excellent candidates. We may instance among others JOHN M. WILSON for re-election as Judge of the Superior Court. When it was known that he was thrown overboard by the Bryan Hall Convention, general regret was expressed, and thousands will be pleased to find him nominated on the People's ticket. He has made a pure, honest and incorruptible magistrate, who has discharged the duties of his office with signal ability and impartiality. Judge Wilson possesses the confidence of the public in an eminent degree, and people feel that he ought not to be displaced for light reasons. In saying this we do not wish to disparage the fitness or legal ability of his opponent, George C. Miller, Esq., who bears a fine reputation as a lawyer and a gentleman.

The whole public are interested in the character of delegates for the Constitutional Convention which are to represent this county. We should certainly like to see elected four of the very best and ablest men in our community. One who by common consent, is Judge Van H. Higgins, who after much persuasion consented to be a candidate. He possesses admirable qualities for a delegate. He is a man of very sound judgment, clear, exact, and comprehensive, and one who has given the subject of organic law much thought. No man in our county better understands the defects of the present Constitution, and the amendments that it needs, to make it conform to the wants of the people. As Judicial reform will be one of the chief subjects for consideration, his experience on the Bench has furnished him with peculiar opportunities to observe the defects in the judicial department of the present Constitution, and to advise the proper amendments which should be inserted. We presume he will receive a very general support in the South District for Delegate to the Convention, from men of all parties.

CHICAGO AND THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

It was announced yesterday on the Board of Trade that Hon. J. D. Caton, President of the Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company, had secured for Chicago the honor of being the eastern terminus of the Pacific Telegraph. Rightly appreciating the importance of this achievement, the Board unanimously tendered to Judge Caton a vote of thanks for his services. All messages from California for the Eastern and Southeastern States will be sent to the Western Union Telegraph Office in this city, and messages for the Pacific Coast must be sent here for transmission westward. The tariff of rates for transmitting messages from Chicago to San Francisco is $4.95 for the first ten words, and 43 cents for each additional word.

The importance of this arrangement can scarcely be overestimated. It will make Chicago the focus from which all news reports will be received from and sent to California and the Pacific Coast. News agents and reporters from every principal city in the Union will be located in this city. Chicago will have a standing advertisement in every paper East and West of the mountains. With a concentration of news will come a concentration of trade and travel, and as soon as one of our Iowa railways can be pushed through to the Missouri, the business of the city will receive an accession, the extent of which the most sanguine would not now dare to predict. If we mistake not, the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Company are preparing soon to open a considerable section of their road, and the stockholders of the Galena Company should combine their money and their energies to complete the line as fast as men and money can do it. Now that Chicago is to be the headquarters of intelligence to and from the Pacific, a railway to the Missouri cannot be completed a day too soon. Our city is nearly on a direct line between New York and San Francisco; it is the commercial and financial metropolis of the great and growing Northwest; it is alike secure against secession on the South and enemies on the North, should John Bull get in a flout, and hence the managers of the Pacific Telegraph have acted wisely in making it the centre of their Eastern business.

BALL'S BLUFF.

The reckoning for the Ball's Bluff sacrifice, (for defeat it was not,) will one day come. Until that day the following facts of concurrent links should be borne in mind: On Saturday, October 19th, Gen. McCall, with nineteen Pennsylvania regiments, infantry, artillery and cavalry, moved from Prospect Hill to Darnesville, Va., on the Leesburg road, distant some twelve miles from Leesburg and not more than six miles from Edwards's Ferry. On Sunday night, 20th, Capt. Philbrick, of the Massachusetts troops, made a reconnoisance from Harrison's Island to within a mile and a half of Leesburg, and found the coast clear. During the grey of morning, Monday the 21st, the "forlorn hope" of Gen. Baker crossed at Harrison's Island, to engage the enemy (or at least his attention) in that quarter. During Monday forenoon the fight was unimportant, and not until two o'clock was the enemy rallied to make slaughter of his men. At about this hour, 2 o'clock, the enemy, being engaged elsewhere, Generals Stone and Banks began to throw the great body of their troops across at Edwards's Ferry, some miles below, and made the crossing unmolested! They had reason to believe McCall was near them at Drainville. But on this same day, Monday, unbeknown to Gen. McClellan, Banks or Stone, and acting under the orders of some other officer, McCall began to fall back whence he came. Tuesday our troops still held their ground at Edwards's Ferry, and had made much progress in temporary earth-works. Baker's "forlorn hope" was sacrificed, but it was not wholly without compensation. Tuesday evening McCall's retreat was made known, and on that night our force at Edwards's Ferry began to fall back across the river.

The facts and dates belong together. They were part of one scheme. The people will desire to know who hindered its execution. We may censure Baker and Stone for not having provided more adequate means of transport, but be that as it may, the fact stands that at never so big a cost to Baker's "forlorn hope" our army *was* enabled to reach the Virginia shore in force, at Edwards's Ferry, and was *not* able prudently to hold that position.

Who interfered that these six hundred lives of Baker's men were thrown away and worse than wasted.

Mr. S. S. Hayes and his Inquisitive Friends.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

S. S. Hayes and his associates have a right to ask questions *as private individuals*, and if candidates do not see fit to answer, they may vote against them if they choose; but by what authority any man or set of men presume to say candidates must do this, that or the other thing before "Administration men! or Democrats!" can vote for them, we are at a loss to conceive. / Do Mr. Hayes and associates demand that our Government be overthrown rather than that the slaves of the rebels should be liberated?

Do Mr. Hayes and associates demand that the Administration shall not go beyond the Crittenden resolutions, whether the Government is overthrown or not?

These are pertinent questions and should be answered by them before they presume to interrogate others.

The interrogation of candidates is proper as to matters not set forth by the Convention that nominates them. But certainly no one will presume to run for office upon a nomination, and at the same time repudiate the action of the Convention that brought him before the public, as is asked for by Mr. Hays and his associates.

The only course that would seem to be proper for for a nominee under such circumstances would be to decline the nomination. This then is the real proposition of the gentlemen calling themselves the Democratic Central Committee. If any of the candidates of the Union Convention will decline the nomination, Mr. Hayes and his associates will vote for them and allow all "*Administration men and Democrats*" to do so also.

We do not believe a ticket repudiating the resolutions of the late Union Convention, or any part of them, would get even a respectable show of support—however much men might run into office on the Crittenden resolutions without any further expression of sentiment.

It is a fact more abundantly brought to light within the last few days by the discussion that these resolutions have called out, that a very large proportion of the men who lately formed the Democratic party are as hearty, and many of them even more earnest in the support of the principles set forth in the resolutions, than are the Republicans, who may be set down as a unit on them.

☞ The loss, killed, wounded and missing, in the battle of Ball's Bluff, was 953.

INTERESTING CEREMONIES.

Presentation of a Flag to Col. Dickey's Regiment, and a Sword to Col. Dickey.

Speeches of Judge Caton, Col. Dickey, and Hon. B. C. Cook.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.

On the presentation of the flag to Colonel Dickey, Chief Justice Caton spoke as follows:

CHIEF JUSTICE CATON'S SPEECH.

COL. DICKEY:—In the convulsions of civil discord, brought on by desperate hands who have staked their very existence upon the destruction of so mild, so beneficent, and so happy a Government as this, our common country has called upon you, in common with her other patriotic sons, to come to her rescue and to assist in the vindication of her Constitution and the enforcement of her laws. You have responded to this call with a promptness and an energy which testifies to your appreciation of the emergency, and your patriotic devotion to your country's welfare, and have called about you those who, like yourself, comprehend the emergency and are willing to devote their lives to the cause of their country. Duly and properly appreciating your courage, your discretion and your capacity, they have voluntarily placed themselves under your lead, and have pledged themselves to follow you wherever duty and honor shall dictate. We who have known you longest and best feel an entire assurance that the confidence which your country and your soldiers have reposed in you is not misplaced. You go forth to fight no tyrant's battles, but your own. This is a Government in which all participate, in which all have an equal interest, and to the support of which all should be equally devoted. Here the humblest citizen equally with the President himself, may say, "*This is my Government*," and hence every one who puts forth an effort to sustain it, is doing so much to vindicate his own. This explains why so great an army of the best material that ever marched to the battle field has, in so short a time, been spoken into existence. When Sumter fell the cry to arms struck a deeper chord in the American heart than could have been reached by any sordid promise, or even ambitious hope. Then treason in its most hideous form displayed itself to the eyes of every patriot, and party strife was settled and party calls were hushed. When the honors or the emoluments of office were alone involved, we might afford to wrangle among ourselves, but when the fabric of the Republic is trembling to its foundation, it is no time to enquire who among us is most responsible for the danger. That may do to dispute about after the danger is over and our Government is vindicated, but now each must know that the earnest efforts of all are demanded to save from destruction the common weal. But this we do know, that none of us have given any just cause for this most wicked and atrocious rebellion. It has formed its birth in the insatiate ambition of a few desperate men, whose abilities, properly regulated and directed, might have redounded so much to their country's honor and their country's welfare, and who have by their artful and plausible misrepresentations been enabled to gather around them a mass of blindly devoted and deluded followers, whom they are leading to destruction with headlong strides. It is to suppress this treason and to put down this unprovoked rebellion that you now respond to your country's call; and be assured that you go forth accompanied by the prayers and blessings of those you leave behind; and well may these prayers and these blessings, swelling up from the hearts of wives and daughters and mothers and sisters and lovers, nerve your hearts and arms to do valiant battle in your country's cause, which is theirs, and yours, and ours. As an emblem of the nation's sovereignty and our country's honor, and as a remembrance of those whose affections will follow you wherever you go, they have instructed me to present you with this our country's flag. They entrust it to your keeping with a perfect confidence that it will never be dishonored in your hands. These stalwart forms before me, whose eyes sparkle with patriotic fire when they behold it, assure me that they will follow it as the light of their hope, and that they will find a grave beneath its folds; sooner than one star upon its azure face shall be blotted out. I know that you will lead them wherever duty and honor shall call, and I am equally sure they will follow you with stout hearts and strong arms to the end. In the name of your friends at home, whose benedictions will accompany you on your march, and whose hearts will be with you on the battle field, whose eyes will moisten at your going and gladden at your coming, present you with the Star Spangled Banner,

> "And long may it wave
> O'er the land of the free
> And the home of the brave."

COL DICKEY'S RESPONSE TO JUDGE CATON.

HONORED SIR:—In the name of these brave soldiers I have the honor to command, and of the gallant officers who have undertaken to aid me in leading them into the heart of danger, I accept this beautiful emblem of our nation's sovereignty and our country's honor—this token of the sympathy and confidence of yourself and those in whose behalf you speak. Your kind words sink deeply into thankful hearts; they fall like the dews of Heaven on dry summer-heated soil. In the midst of an incessant struggle against the cupidity of human nature, on the eve of our departure, it is sweet to know and sweet to be told that we have friends at home; aye, and friends, too, whose thoughts will be with us on the march, be with us on the battle field; whose eyes will moisten at our going and whose hearts will gladden at our coming. We thank you for these good words. You have said, sir, that our foes have staked their very existence upon the destruction of our Government. This, sir, is painfully true, and this fact is the secret of the wonderful success of our foes, in being able without a treasury, to raise, maintain, furnish, arm and put in action such immense armies.

Sir, it is the darkest feature of the times presented to my eye, that while in the rebellious districts their people carry on the war, the people of the loyal districts, with calm security and apparent indifference, leave the Government to carry on the war, too many of them spending their time in idle criticisms on the manner of its doing, or inquiring how they may best make money out of the misfortunes of the times. I tremble when I contemplate the contrast, and cannot divest myself of the fear that unless a great and speedy revolution is wrought in the minds of our people, this best of all Governments must tumble into fragments. Going forth to service with such impressions, I repeat, sir, that this manifestation that we, for the sake of the cause, have friends at home, gladdens our hearts and cheers our hopes. You have expressed a confidence that this flag will not be dishonored in our keeping. Sir, a soldier's future is certain toil, certain hardship, and probable danger, and either infamy and honor, as he may bear himself. That future we cannot view with indifference; our all is in it. Guarded, as that banner will be, by the strong arms and stout hearts of these brave men who have clustered around me, I feel that I may safely pledge that it shall not suffer shame in our hands. Again, sir, we thank you.

After the ceremonies of the presentation were concluded, Lieut. Hickey, of Capt. Coffee's company, in Col. Mulligan's Brigade, with his arm still in a sling, drew from his bosom the tattered flag which had been presented to that company by the ladies of Ottawa, when it left this place to join Col. Mulligan's Regiment, and requested him to exhibit it to the ladies present, which he did with the following remarks by Chief Justice Caton:

JUDGE CATON'S REMARKS.

TO THE LADIES OF OTTAWA: I wish to embrace this occasion to say a few words. When Captain Coffee's Company left this place to join Col. Mulligan's Regiment, you presented to them a flag, relying upon their courage and patriotism that that flag should never be dishonored in their hands. They proudly bore it in their wearied march, and when oppressed by fatigue and privations, they were cheered to renewed efforts by its sight. Upon the bloody field of Lexington they raised that standard, and in remembrance of its fair donors, swore to defend it to the last. During the long days and weary nights of that memorable siege, when the death dealing bullets of a traitorous foe were falling like hail around them, they received new courage by the sight of that flag floating in the breeze, which reminded them of the fair hands which had marked upon it the nation's emblem. When at last Lexington fell, not overpowered by superior numbers, though for many days they had resisted more than ten to one, but by want and privations, its brave defenders rescued that flag from the polluting touch of rebel hands, and folded it next their beating hearts still warm with the remembrance of those who gave it.

I now exhibit to you that same old flag, or what is left of it, pierced in an hundred places with the swift-winged messengers of death, discharged at the breast of its brave defenders to whom you entrusted it. It speaks more eloquently than words can do how worthily was your trust bestowed, and your confidence reposed. In that long fought battle—for it was a continuous battle for days and nights together—they vindicated our country's honor and covered themselves with immortal glory, which is reflected directly upon you who had intrusted to their honor and courage the work of your own hands, which they had carried with them to the battle field. I know you will authorize me to say to those courageous men, many of whom are now with us bearing honorable wounds still unhealed, "Well done, brave and faithful men; we honor you for your manly courage and noble bearing. You have fulfilled our hopes and have honorably kept the pledge you gave us when you accepted the evidence of our confidence and esteem. You come with wounds still bleeding and honor untarnished, and we proudly bid you a cordial welcome home."

On the conclusion of the above interesting ceremonies, Hon. B. C. Cook, in behalf of his old friends and neighbors, presented Colonel Dickey a sword, with the following eloquent remarks:

SPEECH OF HON. B. C. COOK.

COL. DICKEY: Your old friends and neighbors have desired me to tender to you a parting gift, and say to you a parting word before you go from among us to discharge the grave duties and responsibilities which are before you in the hour of our peril and calamity. Our country has called upon her sons to rally in her defence. Traitors have assailed her life and are even now endeavoring, with armed bands, to blot her name from the list of the nations of the earth, and overthrow those beneficent institutions which have secured to us so much of blessing, and whose foundations were laid in the blood and tears of our fathers.

Hundreds of thousands of loyal hearts have heard the call and obeyed it as the call of God. From the shores of the Atlantic, and from the great prairies of the West, from farms and shops and offices, from all avocations, from all conditions of life, hosts are gathering; and the universal feeling of every heart finding utterance upon every lip, is, "Come what may to us, our country must not perish." The call is imperative and must be obeyed; and yet obedience to it involves many sad partings, the suspension of many pleasant associations, as we all feel to-day. You, sir, are going from us, from scenes and associations where so large a part of your active life has been passed; from friends long known, proved and loved; from the endearments of home; and as you go, our warmest sympathies attend you, our deepest solicitude for your welfare and prosperity; and we would have you bear with you some gift which shall be a testimonial of our respect and esteem for you, and a token of the confidence in you, and a token of the sacred duties which you have assumed, and a memento of friends who will not cease to follow you with their earnest sympathies and good wishes; and as such token and memento, we ask your acceptance of this sword. May it remind you, first and most impressively, of the sacredness of the cause in which it becomes your duty to wield it. Our Government is in peril of destruction—that Government which has never been felt by its citizens but as a source of safety and blessings. Our institutions are in danger of being overthrown—institutions purchased at such costs and around which cluster so many sacred memories. In this sad strife loyal men are not the assailants, but the assailed. You, and the brave men who stand by you, stand only in defence of our country; of those institutions which are our heritage, and which we hope and intend to transmit to our children. Not to you and your companions in arms, but to those who have profanely entered the temple of liberty to overthrow its altars and destroy its worship, is the warning given, "They who take the sword shall perish by the sword." We would have you thus constantly reminded of the dignity and sacredness of the cause in which this sword is to be drawn; that it is the cause of loyalty, patriotism and truth, because from this consideration may alone be drawn the strength to endure with cheerfulness the hardness and privation of a soldier's life. From it can best be derived the strength with which necessary peril can be bravely encountered. The unconquerable power which fills a freeman battling on his hills, the power whereof the patriot girds himself to die for his country, demands the sacrifice. We would have this gift remind you also of your friends who will watch with earnest desire for your safety and success, who will rejoice in every triumph you may win, as in some sort their own; who will sorrow for any misfortune that may befal you as for a personal calamity, and who while they pray to Him who holds the nations in His hand that He would deliver our country in this her hour of peril, will not forget to beseech Him that he will cover you with his protection in the day of battle, and bring you to your home again in honor and safety, to enjoy the reflection that you had acted no unimportant part in aiding the triumph of a holy cause and in securing the countless blessings which that triumph will ensure.

RESPONSE BY COL. DICKEY.

With gratitude, sir, I accept this beautiful gift. The service in which I embark is to me new. It is, therefore with diffidence, with painful misgivings, lest I may not be able to meet your too flattering expectations, that I accept this token of kindness and confidence. The consciousness of the love and respect of friends is dearer than life. When I view my own want of skill, and see the power of the Press, and that every officer is at its mercy, and is standing daily liable to ruin by a single dash of an irresponsible pen, and the thought that I may not be able to retain the favorable regard of old friends and neighbors, presents to my mind a picture more terrible than the battle-field. Trusting, however, that they at least will not lend to calumny a willing ear, I venture to accept this gift, and gird this sword upon me [here the speaker put on the sword] with the hope to wear it worthily, and that at some day—not far distant—the true authority of our benign Government being everywhere established and recognized, the honor of our flag vindicated, and our land at peace, I may be allowed to return to their midst with the same degree of their affection and confidence now here manifest. I thank you and them for this sword. I am exceedingly proud of this gift, and my highest hope is to so wear it that when I am gone my children may be proud of it.

BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF.

Numbers Engaged and the Loss.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The correspondent of the New York *World* sums up the loss at Ball's Bluff, as follows:

The total number of Federal troops who crossed the Virginia channel was about 1,853 officers and men. Of these, 663 belonged to the Massachusetts Fifteenth, 340 to the Massachusetts Twentieth, about 360 to the Tammany regiment, and 570 to the first battalion of the First California.

The Massachusetts Fifteenth lost in killed, wounded and missing 322, including a Lieutenant-Colonel (wounded), and 14 out of 28 line officers who crossed.

The Massachusetts Twentieth lost in all 159, including a Colonel, Major, Surgeon, and Adjutant (prisoners), and 8 out of 17 line officers who crossed.

The Tammany companies lost 163, including a Colonel, and 7 out of 12 line officers who crossed.

The Californians lost 309, including their Colonel (the General commanding), Lieutenant-Colonel (wounded), Adjutant, and 15 line officers out of 17 who crossed.

Total engaged in the fight, 1,853; total losses, 953; field officers crossing, 11; returning uninjured, 3; line officers crossing, 74; returning uninjured, 30.

No one can give any trustworthy statement as to the ratio of the killed, wounded and captured to the total loss. I know the foregoing statement to be correct, as far as our casualities are concerned, but am not officially informed of the exact numbers of the Tammany Regiment engaged in the fight. You will note the extraordinary loss of commissioned officers, both field and line. At present the camps of the suffering regiments are places of mourning. The Massachusetts Fifteenth can hardly number over one hundred files of men fit for duty, yet two companies went steadily on picket guard yesterday. There are only ninety-six serviceable files in the First California Battalion. Captain Mallory told me yesterday that he had but twenty-five able bodied men left of over ninety who answered at roll call a week ago.

It is evident that no mere reconnoissance was intended by those in charge of the movement; but that a large force was to be thrown over the river, Leesburgh was to be seized, a junction formed with McCall and Smith on the south, and thus the right wing of our army placed in line with the central division opposite Washington, as often predicted heretofore. The proofs of these are: 1st, the concerted double advance at Edwards's and Conrad's ferries; 2d, the order to "make a dash at Leesburgh," sent to Gen. Baker; 3d, orders issued that McCall should hold his division under arms to cut off the retreat of the rebels.

It is evident that no responsibility attaches to General Banks.

General Baker had nothing to do with the selection of the point at which he was to cross. He was not placed in command till Monday morning. He found that hundreds of Massachusetts troops had preceded his battalion. *He found a battle waiting for him, brought on by other hands, defeat insured in advance, and the one duty of selling his command dearly.* Oh, how dearly! Let not the shadow of censure pass by those who have incurred it to darken the slumbers of that "good gray head which all men loved and knew."

All Tuesday night the whistle of rebel trains bringing reinforcements into Leesburg was distinctly heard. But on Wednesday morning Gen. McClellan, reviewing the ground, seemed determined, though greatly chagrined by the unexpected situation, to hold the position gained by his 8,000 advance at Edwards's Ferry. The Quartermaster of Col. Van Alen's Cavalry, who has a practical acquaintance with canals, volunteered to get enough boats from the "Chesapeake and Ohio" into the stream to accomplish an easy and rapid transit for the main column. Boats moving up and down were stopped and passed scientifically through the "shoot." But ere long such advices, relating to the forces and intentions of the rebels, came to the generals as to induce a charge of mind and order for *the total withdrawal of our forces from the Virginia side of the upper Potomac.* The retirement was effected on Wednesday night with admirable silence and success. On Thursday a few rebel pickets came down to the ferry. On Friday, the enemy advanced in greater force, seized the intrenchments thrown up by Captains Downey and Stedman, and are now completing them, *throwing up the earth on the other side* for a fort, which shall dispute our future passage. Yesterday Gen. Banks's whole column was *en route* for Seneca, eleven miles down the river, and Gen. Stone was resuming his old position at Poolesville.

☞ Dr. Clarkson T. Collins, a wealthy and celebrated physician of Great Barrington, Mass., declares his readiness and desire, in defense of the Federal Government, to be one of a thousand men, or one of three hundred, to arm and equip themselves—each taking two horses and a servant—to enter the field, to give their lives if need be, or to continue in service till the close of the war, to be at their own expense, and all at their own expense, not to cost the Government a cent. That kind of patriotism has the true ring.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE LATEST NEWS.

NAVAL EXPEDITION AT SEA.

Defection of an Officer Denied.

GENERALS SCOTT AND M'CLELLAN.

INTERESTING FOREIGN NEWS.

The Slaughter at Ball's Bluff.

Official Report of Gen. Stone.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1861.

Col. Henry S. Scott, Inspector General, has been honorably retired upon his own application. He is a native of North Carolina and has been in the service since 1833.

Military Storekeeper Luther Leonard, of the Ordnance Department, having been found competent to perform his duties by the Board, was not retired.

Hays, late Captain in the Second Artillery, and Edward A. Raymond of Boston, have been appointed Aids-de-Camp to Gen. McClellan, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and Captain, respectively. Loritta Hart, of New York, is appointed Aid-de-Camp to General Heintzelman. Com. G. Fitz is appointed 2d Lieutenant of the Second Infantry. The following promotions have been made to-day: Sergeants, Robert P. King, Jr., and Ames J. Temple, to 2d Lieutenancies in the 5th Infantry; Acting Sergeant Major, Frederick P. Leisterer, Quartermaster's Sergeant, Frederick H. Brown, Sergeants Henry B. Freeman, Samuel J. Dick, James R. Gallaway, and Joseph McConnell, to 2d Lieutenancies in the 18th Infantry.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, to-day assumed the position of voluntary aid on Gen. McClellan's staff, which he will fill till the meeting of Congress.

Gen. James H. Lane and the officers of his brigade have sent by Surveyor General Delahay, of Kansas, a petition to the President, praying for the erection of a new Military Department in the West, to include Kansas, Arkansas, the Indian and Colorado territories, with Fort Leavenworth as the base of operations. Gen. Delahay has had several interviews with the President on the subject of his mission.

It is ascertained that in the skirmish of the 22d, in which Gen. Lander was wounded, 60 rebels were killed.

Two or three times this week signals have been made from near Poolesville, to the Virginia rebels.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, October 30, 1861.

The steamer W. H. Brown, with Maj. R. B. Hatch, Gen. McDougal, Senator from California, Commodore Graham, Col. Taylor, and Capt. Hillyer, aid to Gen. Grant, on board, with Capt. Whitfield, son of Gen. Whitfield, of the rebel army in charge, left here at 10 a. m., and steamed down the river to Columbus, where the steamer Yazoo, with Gen. Polk and Staff, and a large force, came along side. Capt. Hillyer, who had charge of the mission delivered the prisoner to Gen. Polk.

There was an interesting meeting between Gen. McDougal and the rebel Gen. Cheatham, who had been warm friends in California.

With the expedition was a man claiming to be Major of the 18th Missouri regiment, by the name of Gosnel, who had charge of Capt. Whitfield up to the time of the arrival at Cairo last night, with proper credentials. After the Federal officers had delivered their prisoner Whitfield, and on the return to Cairo, two miles from Columbus, Gosnel seized an opportunity to partly undress, and jumped overboard, and before he was missed, was out of reach, and it is supposed to have reached shore safely. The matter is mysterious, but, as Gosnel had been a prisoner at Columbus, it is supposed to be a concerted plan on the part of Gosnel and the rebels, to secure information of our strength, purposes, &c. Capt. Whitfield was captured by Gen. Lyon's force at Springfield, Mo.

No other news here.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, October 30, 1861.

It is ascertained to-day that a part of the 50th regiment has had one or two brushes with the rebels. While a party were out scouting on Sunday, seventeen horsemen in the service of the regiment was ambushed by a rebel party, and several of them wounded, one or two, it is feared, fatally. On Monday, hearing that another scouting party was surrounded by secessionists, a strong force was sent out to rout them, and succeeded in the enterprise, killing ten rebels and taking fifteen prisoners, while no Union men were hurt. The result of this last encounter came to-day through an authoritative source, though we are as yet without further particulars.

Six hundred and five cases have been treated at the Quincy Hospital since its opening, July 18th, and only twenty of them have resulted fatally. The deaths are divided as follows: Kansas 2d, one; 39th Ohio, two; 3d Iowa, five; 14th Illinois, three; 16th Illinois, five; 20th Illinois, three; 19th Illinois, one.

THE BALL'S BLUFF ACTION.

Official Report of Gen. Stone, Commanding the Division.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The *Tribune* of this morning has the official report of Gen. Stone, commanding the action at Ball's Bluff. It was sent to the War Department yesterday, and in it occurs the following:

"Col. Baker having arrived at Conrad's Ferry with the 1st California regiment at an early hour, proceeded to Edwards's ferry, and reported to me in person, stating that his regiment at the former place, and three other regiments of his brigade, were ready to march. I directed him to Harrison's Island to assume command, and in a full conversation explained to him the position as it then stood. I told him that Gen. McCall had advanced his troops to Drainesville, and I was extremely desirous of ascertaining the exact position and force of the enemy in our front, and exploring as far as it was safe, on the right, toward the Leesburg and Gum Spring road. I also informed Colonel Baker that General Gorman, opposite Edwards's Ferry, should be reinforced, and that I would make an effort to push Gorman's troops carefully forward to discover the best line from the Ferry to the Leesburg and Gum Spring road, already mentioned, and the position of the breastworks and hidden batteries which prevented the movement of troops directly from the left to the right, were also pointed out to him. The means of transportation across, of the sufficiency of which he (Baker) was to be judge, was detailed, and authority given him to make use of the guns of a section each of Vaughan's and Bunting's batteries, together with French's mountain howitzers, all the troops of his brigade and the Tammany regiment, besides the 19th and part of the 20th regiments of Massachusetts volunteers, and left it to his discretion, after viewing the ground, to retire from the Virginia shore under cover of his guns and the fire of his large infantry force, or to pass our reinforcements in case he found it practicable, and the position on the other side favorable. I stated that I wished no advance made unless the enemy were of inferior force, and under no circumstances to pass beyond Leesburg, or a strong position between it and Goose Creek, on the Gum Spring road. Col. Baker was cautioned in reference to passing artillery across the river, and I begged, if he did, to be well supported by good infantry. [The General pointed out to him the position of some bluffs on this side of the river, from which artillery could act with effect on the other, and leaving the matter of crossing more troops, or retiring what were already over, to his discretion, gave him entire control of operations on the right.] After Col. Devens's second advance, Col. Baker went to the field in person, and it is a matter of regret to me that he left no record of what officers and men he left charged with the care of the boats, and insuring the regular passage of troops. If any were charged with this duty, it was not performed, for the reinforcements, as they arrived, found no one in command of the boats, and great delay was thus occasioned. Had one officer and a company remained at each landing, guarding the boats, their full capacity would have been made serviceable, and sufficient men would have been passed on to secure success. The forwarding of artillery before its supporting force of infantry, also impeded the rapid assembling of an imposing force on the Virginia shore. If the infantry force had first crossed, a difference of 1,000 men would have been made in the infantry line at the time of attack, probably enough to have given us the victory.

[Signed] CHAS. P. STONE, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Its Departure from Fort Monroe—Treason of an Officer Denied.

FORT MONROE, Oct. 30.—The great Naval Expedition sailed this morning, the Wabash taking the lead at daylight, when a gun was fired as a signal, the Cahawba bringing up the rear. The vessels, about 50 in number, formed a line a few miles down the Roads, and went out between the capes in splendid style. The Baltic had the Ocean Express in in tow; the Vanderbilt had the Great Republic, and the Illinois had the Golden Eagle. The morning was the most beautiful of the season, and the scene the finest ever witnessed on this continent.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—A brother-in-law of A. McKinstry, a Philadelphian and Private Secretary to Com. Dupont, publishes a card, emphatically contradicting the report that he had absconded with the sealed orders, maps, and charts of the great Naval Expedition, and saying that he has taken measures to hold accountable all who have contributed to the defamation of an innocent man.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—A letter from Com. Dupont, dated Sunday evening, makes no mention of the reported robbery of his private instructions, maps, &c.

MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY.

Adjutant General Thomas's Report of his Observations.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The *Tribune* publishes a lengthy report of Adjutant General Thomas, in regard to Fremont's case. It can be summed up in the statement that Gen. Hunter, his second in command, gave a reluctant opinion that Fremont was incompetent for his extensive command. This also is the concurrent testimony of a large number of the most intelligent men in Missouri, and the report states that Fremont's order to march was issued to an army of nearly 40,000, many of the regiments badly equipped, with inadequate supplies of ammunition, clothing and transportation.

In regard to Kentucky, it is stated that Gen. Sherman deems 200,000 men necessary, though he is willing to fight the enemy with what he has. No large bodies of troops can be raised in that State, and its defence must devolve on the free States of the west.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—Capt. John H. Landrum, U. S. A., died yesterday in this city. He was a native of Connecticut.

The United States steamer Narragansett was at Accapulco on the 27th inst.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—Gen. Shields was at Mazatlan, 17th inst. He declines the Brigadier-Generalship. He is urging some plan to encourage Irish emigration to the Western States of Mexico. Several Texans have arrived at Mazatlan on their way to California. They report stagnation in business throughout Texas since secession. The utmost misery prevails at Matamora and along the Rio Grande. Stores are closed, steamers tied up, and all kinds of improvements suspended.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Napoleon Still Honey-fugling England—The Cotton and Bread Questions—Public Meetings in England.

STEAMSHIP EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Oct. 30.—The Europa, from Liverpool 19th, via Queenstown 20th, arrived to-day with £7,659 in specie for Boston.

ENGLAND.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes that the discussions as to the common line of policy to be adopted by France and England on the American question has again been renewed. The subject has been mooted before, but was postponed. Possibly information brought over by Prince Napoleon may have contributed to make the Emperor more inclined to listen to proposals which might be made in this respect by England.

The London *Globe* gives prominence to the following paragraph:

We learn from an authentic source that ratification has been issued affecting trade with the Southern States.

It would appear from a letter of instruction, issued by Mr. Memminger, from Richmond, on the 22d of August, that the Confederate Government authorized vessels coming from foreign countries to enter any port on the Southern coast, declaring such port shall be considered a proper port of entry for such vessels, if the master or owner shall, without delay, despatch a messenger to the nearest collection district, in order that a revenue officer may be sent, by the Collector to take charge of the cargo, and execute the formalities required in connection with the entry of goods.

At a conservative demonstration in Essex, Capt. Jervis, a member of Parliament, expatiated on the war in America and its effect in England. He argued in favor of the right of secession, and urged that the people of England should give such strong expression of their sentiments as would induce the Government to act in accordance therewith.

The *Times*, in an editorial on the day of humiliation and prayer in America, says that amid all the turmoil of war a change in the morals of communities can be desired, and there is a faint glimmering of a new dawn; and says intelligent Americans are inclined to believe that the return of peace, though it will show mutilation and give no security for more secession in future, will be the era for a better and more orderly government in the Northern States generally.

Dr. Russell's last letter is dated at Washington, Oct. 4th. In it he alludes to a great expedition, to sail the end of October. He says the Government is determined to open a cotton port, and it don't believe in the oaths of the Southerners that they will never give a bale of cotton to the Yankees, but thinks the temptation of high prices prevailing will attract large supplies of cotton to ports of exportation. Thus a government monopoly may be created in cotton, and a strong protection. The Government will scarcely fail to put on the screws with foreign customers. The writer thinks for the present the large ports of the South are tolerably safe.

The owner of the ship Boyle has brought forward grievances against the Federal Government for prohibiting that vessel from entering Savannah before the blockade was established, and claims compensation for losses.

The official trial of the speed of the iron plated frigate Warrior resulted in an average of nearly fourteen and a half knots, which places her at the head of the British Navy in speed as well as in all other particulars. The highest speed attained was over sixteen and a half knots.

A meeting had been held at Birmingham relative to the cotton supply, and in advocacy of the establishment of cotton industry in Africa as a means of destroying the slave trade.

Count Persigny has issued a circular, calling on the prefects to bring all character of societies established without the sanction of the Government, under the operation of the law. The societies of St. Vincent De Paul are especially pointed out for reform.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The Bourse is dull, but closed firm at 67 and 85c.

PRUSSIA.—The coronation of the King had taken place.

Additional from New Mexico.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 30.—The Santa Fe mail furnishes the following additional items: About the 1st inst., a company of New Mexican volunteers under Capt. Link, was attacked in the night at Alimosa, 35 miles below Fort Craig, by 110 Texan rebels, and their horses stampeded. Capt. Mink proposed to surrender his company, but his men dissented, secured their horses and retreated to Fort Craig. Subsequently about 100 U. S. troops from Fort Craig pursued the rebels, overtook them, killed their Captain and ten men, wounded about 30, and killed 30 horses. The balance of the Texans escaped to Mesilla. Another band of rebels, who had been encamped on the Arkansas River, were being pursued by a company of United States dragoons from Fort Wise, and a company of New Mexican volunteers.

The Governor of Cuba and the Confederate Agents.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—A Havana letter says ex-Consul Helm had arrived there from St. Thomas with credentials as consul from the rebel States. The Captain General refused to receive him as consul, and the letter says that Mason and Slidell were recieved by the Captain General only as private gentlemen.

The steamers Nashville and Isabel were fitting at Charleston with heavy armaments.

Fort Lafayette Changes Character.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The State prisoners confined in Fort Lafayette, are to be removed to Fort Warren in Boston harbor, which has for some time been fitting for their accommodation. The object of the change is not divulged, but it is believed to be the intention of Government to put the Fort in a more perfect state of defence for the protection of the harbor of New York.

Generals Scott and McClellan.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Special dispatches say that there is no truth in reports of the intended resignation either of McClellan or Scott. Also, that no order for the removal of Fremont has been issued.

Gen. McClellan complains that copying clerks in the War Department have given newspaper reporters copies of military orders issued from his headquarters, but the evil will be corrected.

Sale of Wool in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—A public sale of 700 bales of East India Wool took place this morning, and was without exception one of the most spirited wool sales ever held. Prices ranged from ten to twenty per cent higher than was expected. Every lot sold.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The steamer Pusey arrived at the Navy Yard, yesterday, bringing dispatches from Capt. Craven. The rebel batteries were opened on the Maryland shore yesterday, and firing continued to a late hour last night, but without damage to anybody on our side. It is believed that no vessels have within twenty-four hours run the blockade.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—It is certain no one outside of the naval expedition knows where the first blow falls. The first intimation will probably be received through Southern journals.

[N. Y. Herald's Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Army Retiring Board have now before them the case of Col. Henry L. Scott, son-in-law of Gen. Scott, and at present Inspector General of the Army. He has been afflicted some time with a disease which prevents his being put into active service, and there is little if any hope of his recovery. It is his desire to be relieved from active service. He is regarded as a most excellent officer. His case will probably be disposed of to-morrow.

Who's the Unlucky Man.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Gov. Sprague has notified one of the Colonels commanding the Rhode Island regiments that his commission as Colonel is revoked.

From Edwards's Ferry.

DARNESTOWN, Oct. 29.—All is quiet at the scene of the recent battle. The enemy's pickets infest the opposite bank, occasionally firing on ours.

Honors to Gen. Anderson.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—A gold box and the freedom of the city, are to be presented to Gen. Robert Anderson this afternoon, by the Mayor and Common Council.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Plan of Disembarkation—General Order from Gen. Sherman.

HEADQUARTERS, E. C. STEAMER ATLANTIC, October 25, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19.—1. This command will sail for its destination in a very few days, under convoy of a naval squadron, commanded by Commander Dupont. The transports will move in three columns, and in rear of the main body of the squadron. The transports belonging to the First Brigade will compose the right column; those of the Second Brigade and Third Rhode Island Regiment the centre, and those of the Third Brigade, and the Battalion of Volunteer Engineers, the left column.

2. Each vessel will retain its order in column, and the columns will move in parallel lines equidistant, regulating from the right. The sail vessels and other transports, inadequate to the task of sailing with the fleet, will be towed by such steamers as the Chief Quartermaster may designate. Commander Dupont in co-operation with the land forces, has kindly made such an arrangement of his fleet as will secure the transports from necessary diffusion, and all senior officers on transports, and masters of vessels, will enter into the spirit of, and conform to these arrangements, a plan of which will be duly given.

The General Commanding announces to the Expeditionary Corps that *it is intended to make a descent upon the enemy's coast*, and probably under circumstances which will demand the utmost vigilance, coolness and intrepidity on the part of every officer and man of his command. In consideration of the justness and holiness of our cause, of the ardent patriotism which has prompted the virtuous and industrious citizens to fly to their country's standard in the moment of her peril, he most confidently believes that he will be effectually and efficiently supported in his efforts to overthrow a zealous, active and wily foe, whose cause is unholy and principles untenable.

3. On the approach of the transports to the piece of disembarkation, each Brigade Commander will anchor his transports as near each other as practicable, and will at the proper time superintend the disembarkation of his brigade. The surf boats, and other means of disembarkation at hand, are believed to be capable of landing at once from three to four thousand men. The surf boats are different sizes: two of the largest may take the officers and men of a company of 100 men: two of the next size a company of 70 men, and so on in proportion. The other means of transportation may take the remainder of a brigade, with probably one or two sections of field artillery.

4. The disembarkment will be made in three lines. The first line will be the brigade of Gen. Wright, flanked by two sections of Hamilton's Light Battery, accompanied by the squad of Regular Sappers and Miners, and two companies of Serrell's Volunteer Engineers, with a sufficient supply of intrenching tools and sand bags. The second line will be the brigade of Gen. Stevens, and, if necessary, accompanied by a section of Hamilton's Battery, and two field pieces, to be manned by a company of the Third Rhode Island Regiment. The reserve will be composed of Gen. Viele's brigade, the remaining portions of Serrell's Volunteer Engineers and the Third Rhode Island Regiment, and will be disposed of according to circumstances.

5. The boats of not only each company, but of each regiment and brigade, will land abreast, as far as practicable, and in the order of battle. The utmost effort will be made to effect the landing in that order. Should it be found impracticable to land immediately from the lighters, then the surf-boats, when emptied, will immediately proceed to the rapid landing of the men from the lighters; and as soon as the whole line is landed, all the boats will return and bring forward in like manner the troops of the second line, and so with the reserve.

6. The general officers and commanders of battalions, &c., will be furnished in time with the plan of descent and the particular order of battle. It is probable that the first line will have to conquer the ground on which to establish itself, and if opposed by greatly superior numbers to maneuver and probably to momentarily intrench itself. If not seriously opposed, the first line, after overcoming immediate difficulties, will continue to drive backward the enemy, but will not venture beyond supporting distance from the shore, before the landing of the General Commanding, or without his special orde.

7. The commanding officer of the Naval Squadron has kindly consented to furnish 300 sailors to assist in launching and manning the surf boats, and he appeals to the patriotism of the masters, mates and sailors of the several transports, to furnish an additional number of coxswains and oarsmen. Any deficiency of oarsmen in surf-boats will be supplied from the platoons on board of these respectively, so that each boat, when ready, may be rapidly rowed ashore. The soldier oarsmen will land and form with their platoons.

8. General and field officers, with their respective staffs, will endeavor to obtain landing-boats for themselves, and the necessary coxswains and oarsmen from the transports and other hired vessels of the fleet.

9. The senior officers of the troops on board each transport will arrange with the master for voluntary helps of this kind, which may be needed and can be given, and will make a special report to headquarters, as early as possible, of the assistance thus rendered.

10. As soon as the landing shall have been effected, the surf and other landing boats will revert to the Chief Quartermaster for immediate supplies.

11. The sick and non-effective men will remain on board the several transports, until provision can be made for them on shore. The non effectives will be especially charged with the care of the sick, under directions to be left by the respective medical officers.

12. Medical officers, excepting one from each brigade, to be designated by the respective brigade commanders, will land with the troops. The three medical officers left afloat will, under the direction of the Medical Director, divide the duty by visiting all the sick on board, including those of the Third Rhode Island Regiment, and the battalion of Volunteer Engineers. By order of

[Signed] Brig. Gen. T. W. SHERMAN.

LOUIS H. PELOUZE, Capt. 15th Inf. Asst. Adj't. Gen. H. J. W.

The Naval Expedition.

Any information the rebels may have acquired concerning the destination of the Armada within the last five days will avail them them nothing, and the winds and the waves permitting, we may hope to hear of a brilliant inauguration of a Southern campaign. We know the risk attending all naval expeditions; we know that they have much oftener failed than succeeded; but we will keep in sight the facts that this one has has been a great while in preparation, and therefore ought to be perfect in every particular; that it has only comparatively a few hours' sail to reach its destination; and that—it is to be hoped—its secret has been well kept, and therefore will meet with no opposition; we may trust, therefore, that it may prove a brilliant exception in history, shall cover our arms with glory, and be the certain beginning of the extermination of the rebellion. The success of this expedition will be a great step in the right direction. A campaign in the Southern tier of the Slave States, with Mr. Cameron's order in regard to slaves as one of its guides, will be very certain to exercise a mighty influence upon the rebel army in Virginia. It must do one of two things—either march southward, and thus transfer the seat of war to another region where the advantage will be altogether ours in driving them away from our borders; or else they will remain where they are for the fancied advantage of still getting the better of us, while our armies will reduce the more Southern States to obedience, and leave the rebels in arms hemmed in and cut off from all succor from where they can alone receive it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Naval Expedition.

People who are wasting their time in controversial discussion concerning the destination of the great Naval expedition, which probably left Hampton Roads this morning, may rest assured that more than one guess will prove true. Gen. Sherman will not confine his attention to one point or one State, but will strike at several points, and with such rapidity that the Rebels will be at a loss to know for the benefit of what Rebel Governor to deplete the Manassas army. One reason that the secret of the expedition is so well kept is, that much is left to the discretion of the commander, who is at liberty to be governed by circumstances in his operations.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Union in Maryland.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

ELKTON, Md., Oct. 26, 1861.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting that has come off in Cecil county since 1844 was held here to-day by the Union men. Brilliant speeches were made by the Hons. Henry Winter Davis, Edwin H. Webster, Alexander Evans, S. S. Maditt, Esq., and others. There were several hundred ladies on the ground, and the display was grand and imposing. Old Cecil is all right on the Union question, and the Secession Peace ticket will be defeated by at least 600 on Wednesday week. This county has so far sent about 500 men to the war, and enlistment is still going on rapidly. You may expect to hear thunder from Maryland on the 6th of November.

From Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 29.

Gen. Harney and suite passed through this city this morning, *en route* for Missouri, where it is said, a command has been assigned him.

Col Starkweather's First Minnesota Regiment passed through this afternoon. A dinner was prepared for them by the citizens. They left about 6 o'clock.

One thousand muskets are expected to-morrow.

TROUBLE THREATENED.—Yesterday morning, when the soldiers of the Thirty ninth Illinois Regiment, at Camp Benton, received orders to leave for some point in the East, they were enthusiastic at the prospect of passing through Chicago, the home of most of the men. When it was announced that their route was to be over the Ohio and Mississippi road, the whole regiment became disorderly, and, with one accord, they seemed resolved to go by way of Chicago, in spite of orders. Colonel Light said that the men were so exasperated that he was not confident that he would be able to maintain control over them.—*St. Louis Dem., yesterday.*

New Advertisements.

WANTED—Agents to sell Bradstreet's Rubber Moulding for the sides of doors and windows. Also, Bradstreet's Japan Iron Weather Strips. An agent can make $25 per week. Address, J. R. BRADSTREET, Bonney's Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—A situation as an outside clerk or salesman, in a wholesale house. Would not object to travel, having had two years' experience in that line. Address "A," P. O. Box 3150.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A farm ten miles from the city of Chicago, containing 160 acres, 100 prairie, balance timber. A comfortable house, and large orchard of apple and other fruit trees, one of the first settled farms in the vicinity of Chicago. For particulars, inquire of J. McKINDLY & CO., 79 South Water street.

WANTED—A man of experience in business whose a situation as salesman, or would like to obtain a partnership in some good business, he having a cash capital to invest. Address "N." at this office.

IMPORTANT.—If this notice should meet the eye of one J. H. ADAMS, who gave an order on Capt. Kerner, in favor of C. H. Forbes, he will hear of something to his advantage by calling at 45 Dearborn street, up stairs, or address P. O. Box 3136.

FOR SALE.—A first class bakery store nearly fitted up, now doing a good paying business, and is one of the best locations in Chicago; either with or without stock. Will be sold 50 per cent below cost. Apply on the premises, No. 9 South Desplaines street, between Randolph and Washington.

A LADY WITH A SMALL family, occupying a large brick house within a few minutes walk from the Post Office, is desirous of renting two furnished rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Please call for a pleasant home for the winter, please address, "Home," through the Post Office.

LUMBER WANTED—In exchange for a good pair of horses and harness. Address Box 3145, Chicago P. O.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, furnished or unfurnished at 289 Illinois street. The house is pleasantly located, and near the business part of the city, and contains all modern improvements, gas, pantries, bath, &c.

ILLINOIS BONDS FOR SALE, in denominations of One Hundred Dollars. Each bearing interest at six per cent. per annum. Price, 85 Cents. E. K. WILLARD & CO., Corner Clark and Lake street.

TO RENT—A suite of front rooms with board, on Wabash avenue, north of Madison street. The house has all modern conveniences. For particulars, call or address "H. G." Tremont House.

VOTES! VOTES! VOTES! VOTES! VOTES! —AND— Election Handbills! Election Handbills! Election Handbills! Election Handbills! Election Handbills! Election Handbills, printed in strictest confidence, and at short notice, at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

VOTES IN ANY QUANTITY quickly printed on steam presses, by WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

ORDER YOUR VOTES OF WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.

TAKE NOTICE—Votes and ELECTION handbills printed to order by WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

ELECTION NEXT TUESDAY—Supply yourself with VOTES at Tribune Office.

SECURE YOUR ELECTION by ordering your VOTES of WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

TO THE VOTERS OF CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.—At the request of many friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, At the ensuing NOVEMBER ELECTION. My friends are requested to vote for me for the above named office, and not for County Clerk as before announced. THOMAS B. CARTER.

TALLOW FOR SALE.—6,000 lbs Tallow for sale by GEO. F. BARKER, 250 Lake street.

THE TIME HAS ARRIVED, when the voters of Cook county want an honest man fresh from the people, and not one foisted on the public through the influence of the "almighty dollar," or an office-holding clique, elected to the office of County Treasurer. Many citizens would heartily support our old fellow townsman, A. H. HEALD. Mr. Heald has been a resident of Chicago many years, and has been a hard working man; and although unfortunate, has yet retained the good will of all classes. ... Working Men, German, Irish and American Citizens, do you hear this boast? ... COOK COUNTY. Expects every man to do his duty.

FINE RESIDENCE PROPERTY on Wabash Avenue and West Washington street for sale cheap. ... KNICKERBOCKER & CO., 81 Clark street. E. C. WILDER.

TENTH WARD MASS MEETINGS.—There will be a grand MASS MEETING Of the voters of the 10th Ward held this evening at the house of FRANK ROSE, ... Desplaines, at 7½ o'clock. Another meeting will also be held at GEORGE ROOS, on Blue Island Avenue, at the same time. Hon. Wm. C. Goudy, ... and several others, will address the meetings.

MILLERD BROTHERS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 41 Water street, New York. C. D. MILLERD, R. F. MILLERD, New York. WM. MILLERD, Milwaukee, Wis. GEORGE MILLERD, ... REFERENCES.— ...

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general BANKING BUSINESS. Buying and selling EASTERN AND STERLING EXCHANGE, Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, [Opposite the Tremont House.] Regular Sale Days At their Salerooms: DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c., EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. BOOTS AND SHOES, EVERY THURSDAY. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. ALL GOODS SOLD FOR PAR FUNDS. Deposits required from all purchasers unknown to us. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

200 Cases BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash on THURSDAY, Oct. 31st, at 9½ o'clock, at their salerooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House, 180 Cases Seasonable Boots and Shoes, 20 Cases Ladies Fur-Lined Over Shoes. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, Wool Shirts, Socks, &c., AT AUCTION. This THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 31st, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctrs.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. New and second-hand Furniture, Stoves, &c., &c. On SATURDAY, Nov. 2d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, Wool Shirts, Drawers, and Socks, Blankets, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, At our salerooms 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, Opposite the Tremont House. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 43 Lake street. SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, Carpets, Mirrors, Stoves, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. We will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 31st, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 43 Lake street, a large quantity of second-hand Furniture, consisting of Rosewood and Brocatelle Parlor Sets, Marble-Top Tables, Bureaus, ... Carpets, Mirrors, ... GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, Dry Goods and Embroideries AT AUCTION. We will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 1st, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 43 Lake street, an assorted stock of seasonable Dry Goods. Also, a splendid assortment of Rich Embroidered Sets, Collars, and Sleeves, Embroidered Collars, Ladies Hosiery, Lawns, &c. Also, an Invoice of Gentlemen's Woolen Undershirts and Drawers. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 43 Lake street. An Assorted Stock AT AUCTION. We will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 2d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Store, 43 Lake street, a large variety of Goods, principally Groceries, collected expressly for a Sutler's Tent, comprising every article required for complete out fit for Sutler's trade. The whole will be sold without reserve for cash. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, LIQUORS AT AUCTION. We will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 2d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 43 Lake street, an invoice of WINES. Just received from New York. Also—An invoice of Brandy, Gin and Wine, for account of whom it may concern to pay charges. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY JEWETT & CO., AUCTION GROCERY HOUSE 84 DEARBORN St., On Thursday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M. At Salesrooms. 300 packages, by catalogue, Candies, Paper, Liquors, and general Groceries. Also—White Lead, Grain Bags, &c. On Friday, Nov. 1st, at 10 A. M. At No. 14 State street, By order of Sheriff and Attorneys, representing [illegible] ... J. A. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION—By J. A. Marshall, On THURSDAY, Oct. 31st, at 10 A. M., at salesrooms 38 and 40 Randolph street, large sale of Trunks, Valises and Saddles. Also—China, Dinner and Tea Sets, Rosewood Parlor Suits, Mahogany ... and a variety of other articles, all of which will positively be sold, without reserve, for cash. J. A. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON. Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

AUCTION SALE by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin. On MONDAY, Oct. 28th, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30th, FRIDAY, Nov. 1st, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Prints, Ginghams, Under Shirts and Drawers, Wool Socks and Hose, Buck Gloves, Mittens and Gauntlets. Sale positive. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

For Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full powered Clyde built iron Steamships: CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to ... General Western Agent, 2 Wells Street, Chicago. ☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND Regular Weekly Line of first-class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. A powerful and positive cure for diseases arising from a weak state of the body, and a certain and effectual remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, ... Prepared ONLY and for sale ... Chemists and Druggists ...

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company ... JAS. WARRACK, ... Montreal.

OLD SPANISH SILVER.—WRIGHT & BROTHER ...

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1861.

THE MYSTERY UNEXPLAINED.

Gen. Stone's report of the battle of Leesburg Heights is published, and the essential portion is transmitted to us by telegraph. The whole affair remains as much a mystery as ever. Why did Gen. McCall, on the south side of the Potomac, advance with nineteen thousand men from Prospect Hill to Drainsville, (that is, half way to Leesburg) and then suddenly withdrew to his old quarters at Prospect Hill? Why did Gen. Stone himself, simultaneously with this movement, and simultaneously with the sacrifice of Col. Baker and his command, cross the Potomac at Edward's Ferry, six miles below with eight thousand men, *and then as suddenly withdraw to the Maryland side?* The fact that he did so cross, while the attention of the enemy was engaged by Col. Baker, is asserted in the *National Intelligencer*, and confirmed by our own correspondent, who was there. Indeed, the truth as to this matter was allowed to come over the wires just after the battle at Harrison's Island, where the gallant Baker fell. And the first intimation we had that General Stone's column was not on the Virginia side, was brought by a subsequent dispatch announcing that a flag of truce had been sent over to the rebels to obtain permission to bury our dead. All the *facts* that we have been able to glean in relation to the affair point to the conclusion that a plan was on foot to surprise and capture the rebel force at Leesburg—that for this purpose Gen. McCall with his nineteen thousand men was ordered to move up to Drainsville—that Col. Baker was ordered to cross the river at Harrison's Island and engage the enemy, while Gen. Stone should improve their misapprehension of the real point of attack, and throw over his eight thousand to join Gen. McCall in a combined assault on Leesburg.

After these movements had been successfully effected, all hands suddenly take the back track—Gen. McCall to Prospect Hill, and Gen. Stone to the Maryland side of the river! And we are told that Gen. McCall's movement was merely a reconnoisance, (a reconnoisance accomplished by nineteen Pennsylvania regiments,) and Col. Baker's movement was another reconnoisance, and it is more than hinted that the disaster of the day is due to poor Baker's rashness. Why Gen. Stone threw his eight thousand men across the river and then ferried them back, is not explained at all.

The people will demand an explanation of this mystery, so horrible in its results to Col. Baker and his brave men—not an explanation inconsistent with the public interests, but something which shall answer all the requirements of the enigma, rather than one which leaves the larger half as mysterious as ever. It is reported that after the two main divisions of the army had advanced toward Leesburg, a higher officer than Gen. McClellan, to-wit, Lieut.-General Scott, ordered Gen. McCall to countermarch to Prospect Hill, and that General McClellan, hearing the fact, rode in hot haste to Edwards's Ferry, and ordered General Stone's column back just in time to save it from sharing the fate of Col. Baker and his men, deprived as they were of the support of McCall's division. This is the third time that important movements of Gen. McClellan have been defeated, on the eve of consummation, by base treachery or wretched interference with his plans.

WHY THE COUNTRY IS PROSPEROUS.

The fact is admitted that all through the loyal States, in spite of the drain upon our resources caused by a gigantic, wanton and most wicked rebellion, the country is prosperous. The class who have most cause for complaint are the western farmers. The price they have been receiving for their products leaves no margin whatever for profits, but they have an immense surplus, and by the time the year, commencing with July, 1861, and ending with July, 1862, closes, it is to be hoped that freights to the seaboard will so far have fallen, that results satisfactory to our producing classes will be reached. How the country can be prosperous while spending millions of money to maintain the integrity of the Government, and withdrawing hundreds of thousands of men from productive employment, is a most suggestive and important problem. Its solution, however is by no means difficult. Our people have acted like any prudent household, when some serious embarrassment is to be removed. Expensive and useless luxuries have been largely tabooed—they have bought as little as possible, and sold all they could. Hence in spite of the vast and the direct waste of the war, and of the millions of money of which the Southern traitors have virtually robbed our people, the loyal States as a whole are enjoying a high degree of prosperity.

The tables of imports and exports from N. Y. for the first nine months of the past three years show clearly what is the true source of our present prosperity. They are as follows:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR NINE MONTHS SINCE JANUARY 1.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered for consumption	$144,387,070	$139,725,408	$41,607,043
Entered for warehousing	20,306,339	26,944,037	31,849,066
Free goods	23,000,675	21,405,068	23,651,074
Specie and Bullion	1,884,088	1,567,653	36,186,730
Total entered at the port	$189,627,811	$177,643,181	$133,145,913
Entered for warehousing	20,351,788	26,360,035	34,494,589

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR NINE MONTHS FROM JANUARY FIRST.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Domestic produce	$45,470,929	63,067,390	90,260,485
Foreign merchandise (free)	5,567,575	1,983,177	1,976,089
Foreign merchandise (dutiable)	3,447,635	4,183,776	4,180,079
Specie and bullion	57,936,435	30,357,254	3,279,814
Total exports	$107,178,071	100,094,486	99,606,965
Total exclusive of specie	49,240,615	69,687,172	95,677,149

The tables show that during the first nine months of the present year, New York has imported $45,000,000 worth of goods less than she did during the same time last year, and $57,500,000 less than in '59; while the exports of domestic produce were during the same period $27,000,000 more than they were last year and $47,000,000 more than in '59. The imports and exports of specie deserve special notice. They were as follows:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Imports	1,884,088	1,147,033	36,186,730
Exports	57,936,435	30,357,254	3,279,814

Taken together these tables are conclusive. They prove that our prosperity is due to the fact that we sell our products largely and import luxuries sparingly, while at the same time, our specie imports have increased more than $34,000,000, over those of the past two years.

The lesson which the present condition of our country should impress upon our people is important, and may become exceedingly valuable. A few years since while enjoying peace, and an immense annual production of all the elements of wealth, the country was poor; now with an exhausting war upon our hands, it is rich and prosperous. The nation has been practicing economy. Instead of exporting specie to pay for liquors, luxuries, and gewgaws, foreign nations have paid us more than thirty-six millions of dollars for the products of our industry. This large sum, in addition to our receipts of coin from California, has made a very handsome addition to the available capital of the country. If the nation wants to continue to grow rich, let the practice of selling more than it buys become permanent, and in a very few generations, American capital will control the commerce of the world. The nations of the old world are rich, luxurious and extravagant, and the larger economy and industry of the American Union should be directed, not only to secure commercial independence, but commercial supremacy.

Will the country continue to import specie after the war? That depends upon whether the Government fosters home industry; or whether laws are enacted for the benefit of the artizans, mechanics, and merchants of Europe. In other words, if a judicious tariff is adopted—and it will become essential to pay the interest and the principal of the war debt of the nation—the United States must enter upon a long career of prosperity. Europe will always be forced to take much more of breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, and other materials, than we ought to be willing to exchange for her liquors, luxuries and gew-gaws. Our industry is and will be fully competent to supply nearly all our legitimate and necessary wants. Whatever theory our political economists may have entertained, the necessities of the national treasury and the common sense of the people will combine to demand adequate protection to our home industry—a wise, a judicious, and a prosperity producing tariff.

PERSONAL.

Hon. John I. Slingerland, of Albany county, N. Y., one of the leaders in the Anti-Rent party since 1836, member of Congress during one term twelve years ago, and several times in the State Legislature, died at his residence in New Scotland, on Saturday last, aged 57 years. His decease was sudden.

—Wm. D. Howells, Esq., late assistant editor of the Columbus *Journal*, leaves next week for his post as Consul to Rome. He takes Germany in his route, being able to speak the German language with fluency.

—Mr. Judd, U. S. minister at the court of Berlin, recently gave his first *soiree* in the Victoria Strasse, one of the new and elegant streets in the Thiergarten, the Belgravia of Berlin. Mr. Judd has started an equipage emblazoned with the arms of the republic, which excites a good deal of curiosity among the fashionables of the Prussian capital.

—Archbishop Hughes has been called to Washington in haste to consult with Secretary Seward, and the gossips are all afloat as to "what's up" between them. Some think it relates to the chaplaincy question; others, that it is to assure His Grace that our war is not one of emancipation, and to call from him a letter missive to that effect.

—The New York *World* gives the following information of how the devil tempted Mr. Prentice of the Louisville *Journal*:

Geo. D. Prentice has proved himself an incorruptible patriot. Among the many schemes for carrying Kentucky out of the Union was a persevering attempt to buy Prentice, or, failing that, to buy his paper. He was first approached with the modest offer of $25,000, which was of course promptly declined. The anxious buyers, thinking perhaps their bid had been below Prentice's estimate of his honor, increased their offer, and through an old political friend, since quartered at Fort Lafayette, he was informed that fifty thousand dollars was in a Louisville bank, subject to the draft of George D. Prentice, provided the *Journal* was henceforth conducted according to certain terms. An increased severity upon the disunionists in the columns of the *Journal* was the response to this proposal. Next came a railroad man from the far West, who eschewed all politics, and wanted an influential paper to support the Pacific Railroad enterprise. He would give Prentice $250,000 for the *Journal*. This bid was too low, and George D. Prentice remains unbought, and unpurchasable.

—The Albany *Journal* having stated that Robert Houghtaling, of Schoharie county, has seven sons in the army, the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* beats that. It says:

The father of John J. Crilley, of this city, now running on the Democratic ticket for State Prison Commissioner, has been married twice, and there were born of both marriages 22 children, 19 of whom are now living, and 17 of them boys. There are two of the brothers in the rebel army, and seven of them in the Union army. One of the brothers was in the famous 69th (New York) Regiment. The father is 80 odd years old, and as healthy and active as a young man. The mother is over 90, and her health is not so good. It wouldn't take many such families to fill up all the available room in this little country of ours.

—Billy Mulligan, the bruiser, is Colonel of the Fremont cavalry, raising in New York city, and has been before the Police Court to procure the imprisonment of his Quartermaster, named Hall, who, having been removed for malfeasance, was making trouble among the men. Billy behaves quite like a gentleman; and when Hall called him a liar, before the Court, Billy showed an equanimity of temper not usually credited to him, telling Hall, that he would not dare to say so if he (the Colonel) were in the street and had his uniform off.

—Col. Philip St. George Cooke, of the U. S. dragoons, who has now reached the seat of war on the Potomac, will, it is understood, be assigned to a position in the field. He has a son and two sons-in-law in the rebel service, but he himself clings to the old flag and to soldierly honor. His is a rare instance of loyalty in a Virginian at this day.

The Contrabands.

It is stated that Gen. Wool, at Fortress Monroe, who has some 1,800 "contrabands" under his charge, has refused to let Gen. Sherman have any portion of them for the naval expedition, stating that he has none to spare. They were wanted to perform the service of laborers in throwing up entrenchments, and perhaps afterwards to be the nucleus of a negro brigade, which Gen. Sherman is authorized to employ.

The Washington *Republican* says that Gen. Hill, who commands the Confederate forces on a portion of the North Carolina coast, has made a requisition upon the people of Craven county, for two week's labor upon the batteries, of one-fourth of their slave force. Gen. Sherman will not be less decided or successful in calling for whatever help he wants when he lands upon the Southern coast.

The Purchase of Cloth Abroad.

The following official communication from Quartermaster General Meigs states the imperative demand for more army cloth than the present manufacturing resources of the North can furnish:

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22, 1861.

SIR: The within communication from the Board of Trade of Boston has been handed to this office with a request to transmit it to the Secretary of War.

The matter has been discussed with the Secretary, and I am of opinion that the order to inspect and purchase an extra quantity of cloth was a wise one, and ought not be revoked. While the public, not truly advised as to the orders of the Government, and excited by reports such as have been published in certain newspapers, that the Government had sent out a credit of £5,000,000, or $25,000,000, and in other papers that $60,000,000 had been sent out, may misjudge it, the fact is that it is proposed only to spend $800,000 in these purchases, and to purchase and ship only for instant and pressing wants of the service.

Governors daily complain that recruiting will stop unless clothing is sent in abundance and immediately to the various recruiting camps of regiments.

With every exertion, this Department has not been able to obtain clothing to supply these demands, and they have been so urgent that troops before the enemy have been compelled to do picket duty in the late cold nights without overcoats, or even coats, wearing only the thin summer flannel clothing.

The want of clothing more than the want of money discourages enlistments. The Department would gladly pay cash and provide clothing, but it has not been able to satisfy the demands for either one or the other and as promptly as the service demands.

The financial question is in the banks of the capitalists, the merchants, and the Treasury Department.

Should the Board of Trade be right in its opinion, and the domestic manufactories be able to supply regulation cloth enough before cloth can be imported from Europe, it will gladly be purchased at any reasonable prices, and made up into clothing.

Could 150,000 suits of clothing—overcoats, coats, and pantaloons—be placed to-day in depot, it would scarce supply the calls now before me. They would certainly leave no surplus.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.
To the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of the War Department.

The Rescuers of Baker's Body.

A thrilling incident occurred at the house of Col. Webb, just as the remains of Col. Baker were being removed to the grave. His brother, Surgeon Baker, came forward, and, choking with tears, requested that the body might be borne out by a number of young soldiers who had rescued it, at the peril of their lives, from the hands of the enemy. The request was, of course, granted, and those who had snatched their leader's body from the grasp of traitors bore it to its last repose.

The circumstances of the rescue are thus given in the New York *Herald's* correspondence:

Captain Louis Berial, of New York city, commanding Company G, seeing the assassination of Colonel Baker, rushed upon the ruffian, seized him by the throat, and shot him dead on the spot with his revolver. No sooner had the brave Colonel fallen than the body was surrounded and seized by the traitors, who were dragging it to the woods to be robbed, when Captain Berial stepped out and exclaimed: "I am going after Colonel Baker's body. Who will go with me? Come on, boys!" Then about twenty men, a portion from his own and a portion from other companies, followed the gallant captain, and a most desperate hand-to-hand fight resulted in the victory of Berial. The body of the Colonel was rescued, and, as tenderly as circumstances would permit, was sent across the stream. The men around it had faced death without flinching; but when they beheld the bleeding corpse of their brave and beloved Colonel their eyes were suffused, and their bronzed faces wet with tears.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Military Matters—A walk through the Arsenal—Review of 4,000 from Camp Butler, &c.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Oct. 29, 1861.

Since the Governor's last proclamation was issued, forbidding recruiting except under orders from State authority, there has been an increased activity in the War Department here, which not only draws heavily upon their time but exhausts the supply of material on hand. The Arsenal which I visited on Saturday last is turning out war material up to its full capacity, the lead used being the same captured on the Ohio some two months ago. It looks a little hard we should take such material away from those who were once friends, put that material in the shape of bullets and balls, and then politely ask the unwilling donors to come up to time and be shot by those same bullets and balls—still they say this is done. The cartridge factory is another interesting place to visit; over one hundred girls and boys working ten hours each day, their countenances all bright and cheerful. The poor of this city find employment and a fair compensation for their services here.

Two visits to Camp Butler have satisfied me that the Camp is finely located, that the neighborhood is healthy, the officers polite and the Commandant, Col. Pitcher of the U. S. army, every way competent in his position. The Hospital arrangements are excellent. Doctor R. S. Lord of Springfield is the Medical Director of the Camp and attends promptly to the sanitary condition of the General Regimental Hospitals. Would that the same could be said of the Hospitals throughout the military encampment of Missouri.

The sanitary condition of our troops generally in Missouri is deplorable, and needs the vigorous and watchful care of those to whom this department properly belongs.

The Commission which has been organized by the Governors of several of the States, to whom has been intrusted the care of our volunteer soldiers in the several camp hospitals throughout the country, has resulted in much good. The utility of this commission no one can doubt. The practicability at present is somewhat doubtful, and will be until certain difficulties can be removed. The greatest difficulty seems to be the conflict of jurisdiction—United States officers being loth to have any one under State authority interfere with their red tape prerogatives.

Gov. Yates has had his attention called to this matter and will no doubt do what he can to have all the difficulties removed and send out good and competent men to follow our troops to the wars, to look after their treatment.

Yesterday was a holiday for the troops of Camp Butler. Under command of Col. Pitcher they marched into town about 4,000 strong, two regiments of cavalry, two of infantry, supported by Major Stoltrand's battery of 150 men. At 11 A. M. the troops reached the State House square and passed a review before Gov. Yates and his staff. It was about this time the Governor met with an accident, which late in the day proved to be more serious than was at first known. In the jostling of horses he received a kick, which may prove a source of annoyance for some weeks.

At 1½ p. m. the grand review of the day took place on the prairie, east of the College. The line in review was about a mile and a half in length, the weather delightful, and all passed off pleasantly, save an accident to Adjutant General Mather, who made some motions on his horse's side and on the ground, not set down in the regular works on cavalry tactics. The Governor was accompanied by his Aids, Col. Solomon Wilson, Col. John S. Loomis, and Col. Mather, Adjutant General. We noticed in the Governor's party Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Hon. O. M. Hatch, Hon. Wm. Butler, and others. The review closed, this Illinois army returned to Camp Butler and the Governor and suite and the thousand of spectators returned to the city. To day closes the official connection of Col. Pitcher with Camp Butler. Lieut. Watson takes his place. R.

HORSE EXHIBITION.

Held in Champaign County, Ill., near the Cities of Champaign and Urbana, on the 24th and 25th of October, 1861.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

The fair grounds are owned by ten men of the county, who commenced the improvements on said grounds in 1858. They have enclosed twenty-five acres, about one-half timber and the other half is beautiful, dry prairie. The necessary houses, together with the stalls for the stock, occupy the timber land, while the ring or trotting track is on the plain west of the grove, dotted here and there with a few clumps of trees. The ground is sufficiently rolling to give complete drainage, yet retaining that general smoothness of surface necessary to the purpose for which it is used. The track is half a mile in extent, nicely graded, and highly spoken of as a trotting ring by the best judges. Upon the whole, the grounds are the most beautiful in the State, and every way adapted to the purpose for which they are appropriated.

The occasion was one of much interest; besides many of the best bloods of our own State, from Chicago and Springfield, there were the fast nags of Michigan and Indiana on hand. The "Greyhound Gelding," of Kalamazoo, Mich., owned by B. F. Axtell, was one of the distinguished pacers. He won for himself the admiration and praise of the bystanders for his honesty—making four heats without breaking once.

"Red Buck," from Indianapolis, owned by J. W. Browning, was said to be the fastest pacer on the ground, but broke so badly the first heat as to be distanced, and hence was ruled off.

"Tramp," the noble sorrel from Chicago, belonging to H. H. Gates, finally won the first premium.

The "Smoker Boy," of Springfield, owned by Col. Cook, shot like a cannon ball past all of them the first half mile, but in the full mile heat came out a little behind. He was taken off the track by his driver, as it was claimed, because the judges did not adhere to the ruling, as understood. The "Smoker Boy" is a small, black animal, with long, heavy mane and tail; is a perfect picture, and a nice smooth pacer, but too short for a mile heat, three best out of five.

"Dun Mare," owned by Mr. Worthington, of Attica, Ind., is a fast goer, but not sufficiently trained.

TIME MADE BY PACERS.

"Tramp," (Chicago)	1st heat, time		2:39
"	2d	"	2:36
"Greyhound," (Kalamazoo)	3d	"	2:34
"	4th	"	2:34
"Tramp," (Chicago)	5th	"	2:36

"Tramp," of Chicago, Mr. Gates sorrel, won the 1st, 2d and 5th heats. Premium $50.00.

STALLIONS.

The representation of stallions was good in quantity and quality, but when the owners looked upon the "Star Highland," of Douglas county, owned by G. Bates, they all refused to enter for the premium of $50. Mr. Bates was too generous to take the Society's money when there was no competition. The "Highland" is truly a star of the first magnitude of his kind.

LIGHT HARNESS.

There were quite a number on the ground for this ring, yet but three entries were made, "Brown Horse," by J. C. Smith; "Pilot," by J. O. Rudy; "Kentucky Maid," by Thomas Smith. The "Kentucky Maid" won the first premium, $50—owned by Thomas Smith, of Springfield, Ill.

SECOND DAY—TROTTING.

There were four entries in this ring. "Green Mountain Boy," owned by Mr. Parris of this county. He is known as the "Black Morgan." This animal possesses great muscle, but was not in good plight to make time. He has always, heretofore, taken the first prize at our County Fairs. "Wabash," from Coldwater, Mich., entered by Mr. A. Bedford, is an old horse and is relied upon for his bottom. "Fillmore," entered by Geo. W. Bidwell, "Ben Hall," owned by J. W. Browning of Indianapolis, is a very lengthy horse and perhaps 16½ hands high. He carried off the 1st premium, $100.00. It was warmly contested by the "Wabash," and not until the 6th heat was made could it be decided by the judges. The following is the best time made in trotting: 1st heat 2:31¾; 2d heat 2:37; 3d heat 2:34; 4th heat 2:28¾; 5th heat 2:35; 6th heat 2:36.

BEST MARES FOR ALL PURPOSES.

There were six entries in this ring, and they were of the very finest specimens. The right to the premium was so closely contested among them that the three judges each selected his mare, and no decision could be made until a fourth committeeman was added. The following mares were entered: "Jenny Lind," Geo. H. Bates, Douglas Co.; "Jane Davis," H. L. Wilson; "Nancy Combs," H. L. Wilson; "Bird," Jesse Cloyd; "Molly Long," J. C. Smith; "Kitty Mohawk," Thos. Smith. "Molly Long" took the premium of $25.00.

SADDLE HORSES.

There were four entries in this department, as follows: "Frank Gilbert," by E. O. Rudy; "Eb," by J. Watson; "Bill," by D. L. Yancy; "Tiger Cub," by J. M. Spencer. The animals were perfect specimens of their race. The contest was warm as to who should bear off the blue ribbon, and "Frank Gilbert" was the one decided upon for the honor.

Ship Building in Detroit.

[From the Detroit Advertiser.]

J. L. Hurd & Co. design building this winter a ship of 900 tons burthen for the ocean trade between Liverpool and Detroit direct. When completed she will load at our docks with a cargo of grain, and will go by way of the Welland Canal to Kingston, Montreal and Liverpool. As her draught will be too great, when loaded, to allow her passing through the Canadian canals, the cargo will be unshipped at one end of each and reloaded at the other. At Port Colbourne half her cargo will be transferred to the railroad and carried to Port Dalhousie, the eastern termini, where the ship will meet and receive it.

She is expected to make two trips every season. This will be the only ship on the lakes, that class of vessels having some time ago gone into disuse.

This, it is claimed, will be the cheapest plan yet devised for getting grain to Europe. Should it prove to be so, the demand on the great lakes, for this class of vessels, will increase.

The owners are particularly desirous, in common with every well wisher in the prosperity of this city, that the vessel should be built here, and Detroit contractors will be given the preference.

The same firm have a contract for building a bark of 600 tons burthen, which is to be completed by the spring. It is being built by Campbell & Owen.

They also contemplate building another bark this winter if parties can be found in this city willing to take the job.

H. M. Strong has contracted with Campell & Owen for a bark of 600 tons, to be built this winter.

The ship-building business promises to be very active here next season, caused by the insufficiency in numbers of vessels in the carrying trade. The last season has been a very profitable one, on account of the high rates of freights and the want of more vessels. Many have paid for themselves several times over. The business is now larger than it ever was before, but the vessels have not kept pace with the increasing demand.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

State Ticket—Affairs at Fort Leavenworth—Gen. Lane and Gov. Robinson—A New Western Department, etc., etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 25th, 1861.

One gets a clearer idea, reaches to a more vivid realization of the existence of war—red handed and crimson lipped—at this place, than at any point in the Free States which I have visited since last May. The reason of this is found in the proximity of Kansas to the rebel frontier, and as a consequence, to the much larger proportion of the male population who are in service. In the streets of Leavenworth, certainly one-half of the citizens are enrolled in the regiments in active service, and a large proportion of the other are serving in the Home Guards, which hereabouts is no sinecure, or holiday service. Uniforms are therefore much more common than civilian's dress. At the Fort the utmost activity prevails. Capt. Prince of the 4th Infantry, U. S. A., is the Commandant, and Capt. Eaton Assistant Quartermaster General. The force at this point consists of four companies of regulars, artillery and infantry; several companies of the 8th Kansas, Col. Wessels, raised by the Executive for service within the State, and Col. C. R. Jennison's 1st Kansas Cavalry, or as its leader and the men delight to call themselves, Independent Kansas Jayhawkers. I shall have more to say of this corps in an after portion of this letter. This makes an available force at present, besides the organized Home Guards of the city, of at least 1,800 men. Fort Leavenworth is the largest army entrepot in the West. From it is supplied all the forts in Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska and the Western Frontier of Kansas. At this time it is also the head-quarters for mustering in and equipping the volunteers in Kansas, Western and Northern Missouri, Nebraska and Western Iowa. Consequently the utmost activity prevails here. Great anxiety has been felt in relation to its defence. Some weeks ago when the whole of North Missouri was overrun by the secession guerillas, arrangements were made to strengthen this position. The location was never chosen with regard to military availability, but in consequence of its central and accessible position for transporting and storing supplies. The common idea of a fort is not at all borne out. The buildings are the arsenal, storehouses, branches and residences for the commandant and officers. These latter and the branches are built in the form of a square, the centre of which is an enclosed grass plat, used for drills and parades. There are numbers of solidly built warehouses, a handsome new brick building, lately finished for an arsenal, and stabling for at least two thousand horses. These buildings are erected on the summit of a plateau formed by the bluffs, and of course commanding the river. They form an attractive and picturesque place, in size rivalling a respectable town, and surrounded on all sides by beautiful scenery. The military reservation is one mile square and abuts close to the city. It has been a tempting morsel for the keen speculators who hung on to Buchanan's skirts. George Sanders once came out here; it is believed with the purpose of reviving the Fort Snelling swindle. On the Kansas side of the Fort, the entire collection of buildings is commanded by an extensive range of hills, situated at about a half mile from them. It has become necessary to fortify and guard these heights, and formidable works are erected on the commanding points. Immediately in the vicinity of the Fort and upon the bluff overlooking the river, formidable earth works have been erected and are now being mounted. Stockades and rifle pits for the protection of the skirmishers, &c., are also in process of construction. It may be fairly presumed that even should so improbable an event now occur as an attack, Fort Leavenworth will be able to hold its own.

SECESSION PROCLIVITIES HERE.

There is considerable dissatisfaction expressed among reliable men here and in the city, at the retention in various important executive departments, of men whose whole past life and sympathies have been with the ultra Southern faction. Under the former proslavery Administrations, the officers, both military and administrative, have formed a close corporation whose influence has always been used against the side of freedom and for the enslavement of Kansas. The Fort has always had an important political influence in all local contests and that has been brought to bear in favor of ultra Southern sentiments. When the present Administration came into power, some changes were made in the Quartermaster's and other Departments by the Secretary of War. For a long time, Captain (now General) Van Vliet, then acting, refused to recognise these appointments. He was removed to the staff of General McClellan, and when peremptory orders were finally issued, his successor, Captain Eaton, admitted the new encumbents. One of these had the appointment of a number of workmen and desks, and it was understood would remove several employees of supposed secession proclivities. To prevent this, contrary to precedents, the orders, formerly by the Quartermaster direct to this Department, are now sent through another channel, and the incumbent is thereby placed in a subordinate position and deprived by this trick of the power of appointing his clerks, etc. As to those now acting, evidence has been collected and forwarded to Washington, which will prove the charge of rebel sympathies against them, even, if not of "aid and comfort" to the enemies of the Union. Over five hundred affidavits have been taken in relation to this matter. This state of feeling destroys much of the efficiency of the post, and as will be shown, retards the equipment and furnishing of the Kansas troops. It is charged that sick men are turned out of the Fort Hospitals still unfit for duty, and that well men are discharged by the authorities here as unfit for service, in order to retard the formation of the regiments intended for Gen. Lane's command. This brings me to the dispute now raging in this State between

GOV. ROBINSON, GEN. JIM LANE AND CAPT. PRINCE.

Your readers have already perused the speech of Lane made in this city a short time since. Some extracts from the letter of Gov. Robinson in reply thereto have also been published in leading journals outside of the State. If the speech of Gen. Lane was censurable, the reply of the Governor was even more so, for it not only attacked Lane, but as bitterly denounced the President, his cabinet and the appointees of the Administration here. Sifting the statements of the partisans of both disputants by my own knowledge of Kansas matters, I think the true state of affairs to be as follows:

GEN. JIM. LANE.

It is necessary to premise that Robinson and Lane have been bitter enemies from the first commencement of the struggle in Kansas. Both of them are as ambitious as it falls to the lot of such men to be. Lane has a subtle yet daring character; the most tireless brain on the most tireless body of any man I ever met; an intellect sometimes amounting to genius, but very unequal in its flights; an insatiable ambition; great executive capacity, but very little regard for details. When he strikes, it is like the sudden blow of a clenched hand to an unprepared man. He is full of the demagogue's subterfuges, while at the same time he possesses much of soldierly frankness and directness, and has impulses which, with quick-sighted sagacity, enables him to see the bearing of popular currents. He has much of the heroic quality of persistency, which enables men to work untiringly in all defeats unto the end. Add to this, that, though he possesses largely the magnetism which attracts men to their natural chieftains, yet while all those about him *admire*, very few will be found to say that they *respect* him. If this does not give you an idea of Jim. Lane's mental personality, I cannot put words into shape wherewith to better it. When Lane first came to Kansas he was a Democrat, had just voted in the House of Representatives for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and declared at Westport and Kansas City, Mo., that the only question with him as to slavery in Kansas was, whether the soil would grow hemp or not; that for his part he would just as lief own a "nigger" as a mule. He rode into power first by dividing the Free State party on the black law question at the Big Springs and Topeka Conventions. As the contest deepened, Lane began to feel the screws himself. He was denounced as an Abolitionist by the border ruffians. Until the winter of '55-6, he was among the first for resistance. To his zeal and energy was owing much of the unanimity in the defense made by the people of Lawrence. His career in '56 is part of American history. But as the strife went on, Lane overleaping the intermediate steps, both from impulse and from sagacious insight, became more radical, until he stood in politics the acknowledged leader of the fighting anti-slavery school Kansas men. In a convention at Topeka, in July, 1857, he made a speech in which he used these words. He was speaking of the Democratic party, and in predicting its downfall, said—"I don't know, Mr. President, that I shall live to see the day, but before God I believe I shall, when this black and brutal party will be broken to pieces; and when, from the waters of the Yellowstone on the North, to the warm waves of the Gulf on the South, one large line of free States shall rear themselves, an impenetrable barrier against which the western waves of this curse of slavery shall dash in vain. *Until that time I am a crusader for freedom.*"

These last words express the spirit in which the men of Kansas are entering this fight. It also tells the secret of Lane's power over them. They know that whatever else he may or may not be, he is true to the idea which has grown with the growth of Kansas, and which may now be expressed in a popular slogan, thus—"*Death to traitors and freedom for all mankind.*" Again in the State Convention which nominated the present Governor in 1859, Lane is reported as saying in one of his indescribable sensation speeches, while speaking of what Kansas had taught him, that "It was with shame that he acknowledged it, but when he came to Kansas, he cared nothing about this question of slavery. The only point with him was whether the soil would grow hemp or not; but, Mr. President, (he continued) the seed which, since then, Kansas has planted in my heart, and watered by the blood of her martyrs, has grown! and *grown!* and grown!! until the tree is large enough now to *make ties for the Underground Railroad.*" This is Jim Lane. When in the United States Senate Chamber, during the extra session, he did not shirk from this position, as the files of the *Globe* will prove.

GOV. CHARLES ROBINSON

is a Massachusetts man and came to Kansas as the agent of the New England Emigrant Aid Society. He is a man of energy and executive capacity, possessed of undoubted physical courage, but lacking in many of the elements of moral stamina, more especially in the quality of persistency; except in so far as related to his personal ends, where he never loses any opportunity of striking a blow, no matter what public interests may suffer thereby. He is humane and kind to interiors, or those who do not cross his path, but let any one differ with him in public matters, and his egotism, which is almost boundless, takes offence, and he will crush the party remorselessly. His position in the early history of Kansas was gained by his supposed devotion to the radical sentiment. When the struggle was over—so far as the physical contest was concerned—and the results did not come in as speedily as he desired, Robinson became an advocate of conservative measures. It was principally through his influence that the policy of Gov. Walker was adopted by the Free State people. Control of the Territorial Government enabled Robinson to appreciate. He is the reverse of Lane in this respect. The Gen. is careless and profuse—the Gov. speculative and rather avaricious. He went to Washington during the Lecompton contest, and has been accused of having made an agreement to sustain the English Bill in Kansas on condition of receiving a certain grant of land for railroad purposes. He had a town on the Missouri river named Quindaro, and his pet project is a railroad to Lawrence from it, across the Delaware Reservation. Whether he made such a bargain or not, he found the temper of the people in no condition to receive it and judged it prudent after the first day or two not to express his views. When nominated for Governor, it was by a combination of railroad interests and the factions opposing Lane in the convention. Since '55 Robinson has never lost an opportunity of striking at Lane. The latter more subtle, seldom makes an attack, but always draws his last and arrogant enemy into the field. When Gen. Lane shot Mr. Jenkins, in the unfortunate dispute about the General's claim, Robinson and his friends denounced Lane before his examination as a murderer, sought to excite the friends of the deceased to lynch him, and otherwise made it apparent that the punishment of Lane was sought not for justice, but for the sake of political effect and personal hatred. So when the Harper's Ferry Senate Committee was in session, Robinson went before them and volunteered testimony which is considered and denounced in Kansas as wilful perjury. This testimony charges Lane and others with conspiracy to make a war against slavery and the Union. Thus the hatred between these two men has gone on increasing in virulence.

THE PRESENT DISPUTE

The President's proclamation called for two regiments from Kansas. The Governor raised them, one enrolling for three years, and the other for three months. The first is now with General Fremont. The Second is encamped near this city, and will be mustered out and paid off to-morrow. Both were at Springfield. It is charged here that in the organization of these regiments, the Governor systematically ignored the friends of Lane or the radical men who raised companies, that he refused them commissions, and even authority to recruit. As a consequence, many of the officers of these two regiments are men who, though now good Union citizens, have been among the bitterest opponents of Free State principles. Gen. Lane being in Washington, sought and obtained permission from the War Department to raise three more Kansas regiments for service in the Western Department, with the implied understanding that he was to command them. Lane issued his orders and appointed Cols. Montgomery, Weer and Johnson to raise and command them. It is charged that immediately upon this being made public, Robinson went to St. Louis, and through Gen. Fremont, procured authority to raise three more regiments, two for service in New Mexico and one as Home Guards. This Lane's friends say was intended to prevent the raising of his command. It is certain it embarrassed it somewhat. In addition to this, Robinson, taking the newspaper announcements that Lane was made Brigadier General as legal evidence, commissioned ex Gov. Fred. P. Stanton as U. S. Senator to fill the seat supposed to be vacated. In the Senatorial contest before the Kansas Legislature, Stanton received 21 votes, 13 Democratic and 7 Republican. The matter is yet in abeyance, and, in the meanwhile, Gen. Lane commands the Kansas Brigade under a commission as Colonel in the service of Indiana, detailed by the President for special service. It is charged, and, judging by what I have observed, the charge is doubtless true, that commissions were held back from the officers of Lane's command, that at the Fort here, equipments were refused, and every delay thrown in the way. This, too, in addition to the annoyance of the Senatorial contest, etc., which the Governor forced upon Lane.

The Governor accuses Lane of being a "thief and murderer," and brands his men as thieves. The foundation of the charge of theft consists in this: Fort Scott was threatened by Gen. Rains. Such portions of Lane's command as had been recruited, were stationed there under Montgomery and others. Lane arrived and took command. The clothing for the Kansas First, had reached so far, on its way to that regiment. After the battle of Springfield, it was impossible to forward it, and the regiment received a supply from the stores at St. Louis. Lane's men were almost naked, and their commander directed these goods to be used for them. It was done, and this is the robbery complained of. As for what Lane has done in Missouri, the Union men of that State endorse his acts, and that is sufficient to show that they were necessary.

CAPTAIN PRINCE.

The share taken by the Commandant at this Post is said to be such as an equipping officer, with at least ultra hunker tendencies, could readily do to thwart the organization of men to be commanded by a man who sets all red tape at defiance.

A KANSAS AND FAR WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

An appeal is made from this State for the creation of a new department, which shall consist of Kansas, the Indian Territory, Western Arkansas, and the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and Utah. It is also asked that Gen. Lane be placed in command of it, with the rank of Major General. As to this latter clause your correspondent has little to say beyond expressing his belief that it will be very acceptable to a majority of the people, and give a great degree of efficiency to the operations of the Department. If the "powers that be" will examine the map, they will perceive the reasonableness of the request. St. Louis or in the field, are the present headquarters of the Department in which the territory mentioned as well as the great States of Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, and part of Kentucky is included. There is no means of obtaining information or orders here, but through Missouri, with only one connecting telegraph line, and but one railroad, whereby to reach Kansas. It is quite evident that Missouri will require all the efforts of the present or any other Commanding General in the Western Department. Kansas has a hostile frontier, east and south, of at least four hundred miles in extent. On the west she is liable to incursions from the nomads of the plains who may take advantage of the condition of affairs to plunder the settlements. Colorado is raising two regiments. Orders have been received from St. Louis for escort from Kansas to take charge of horses to Denver City for one of these corps. The Confederate Indians are threatening Southern Kansas. They have lately destroyed the town of Humboldt, in revenge of the death Mathews, a guerilla leader who some weeks since plundered the same place. There is but a small and poorly armed regiment of Home Guards to protect that section. At any time you may expect to hear of the Santa Fe road being blockaded, the important mails thereon stopped, and the various stations, trading posts and forts on it being plundered, while a movement is made on New Mexico from Arizona, assisted by the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Seminoles. Kansas has now five regiments in Missouri, two of Home Guards, and one nearly full, (Jennison's) intended for active service. The creation of a new Department would necessarily draw these troops home, and give a new impetus to recruiting here. With proper equipments twenty thousand men could be raised in the Department, a large portion of which should be equipped as Rangers. With such a force the confederates would be driven from Arizona and the Indian Territory. Kansas would be protected, and in a short time a lodgement made in Arkansas and Northern Texas by the Federal troops, which would aid other movements materially and prove disastrous to the Confederate interests. Under their approved leaders' warfare, and free from "red-tape," the men of Kansas and the far West would soon show a large credit account on the side of the Union throughout the section to which the operations would extend

STATE ELECTION.

To complicate the political differences existing here, a new one has been sprung. The Wyandott Convention framed the Constitution under which the State was admitted. The section defining the duties and duration of offices, limited the terms of these to two years after election and until their successors assumed the duties. It also provided that the Legislature should enact the necessary election law. The election for State officers took place in October, 1859. The State, however, was not admitted to the Union until the last session of the Congress of 59—60. The Representative took his seat, but had to be re-elected in order to serve under the present Congress. This ruling was in accordance with the section of the State Convention, limiting the term of holding to two years after election. The Legislature made provision for conducting the State election from and after October 1863—officers to take their place in the following January. It is now claimed by the present incumbents that their terms did not commence till the date of their State being admitted, and that they consequently hold over till the time specified by the Legislature. The Central Republican Committee have placed in the field a Union ticket, to be elected this next month, while the Governor has issued his proclamation for an election of State Treasurer, and Attorney General, these offices being vacant. The fall Union ticket will be elected, but then the question of right to their seats will be tested before the State Supreme Court, the tenure of whose seat will be somewhat affected by their decision. The Union ticket is headed by Geo. A. Crawford, a Douglas Democrat, while several other important places are given to men of the same stamp. Crawford was opposed to the Lecompton swindle, is heartily in for the war, and stands by Lane. So with all the others on the ticket. This movement is undoubtedly much strengthened by the imbroglio between Lane and Robinson. The latter is generally censured. I have seen nearly every paper in the State since the quarrel, and there is but one heartily supporting Robinson—the *State Journal* of Lawrence, said to be controlled by the Governor. Some of the journals which have hitherto been partial to the Executive are now the bitterest against him.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

I intended to give some statement of the formation of the Jayhawkers' Regiment, as it is called. This organization will give a new character and force to the conflict when it takes the field. Suffice it now to say that its officers throughout are among the men known as "John Brown Abolitionists." That all field officers have distinguished themselves by hanging and otherwise opposing kidnappers and kidnapping, that it will be hailed with joy everywhere, by real friends of the Union, pooh-poohed by the timid, hated and feared by Confederates and their friends.

I shall give in another letter some interesting particulars of the composition and character of many of the officers here. Also some developments of the frauds practiced upon the Indians here by their agents, as well of a system of traitorous correspondence carried on with several of the rebel leaders through various Indian agencies in Kansas.

The 2d Kansas Regiment, which was sent home after the battle of Springfield to recruit, is now encamped here preparatory to being mustered out. The men have been away on a furlough of twenty-six days. Leavenworth is full of them returning, and as they are flush with money, it is more than probable some disturbances will occur.

During the afternoon a number of the 2d got into a quarrel with a soldier of Jennison's Regiment. A certain rivalry and jealousy exists in relation to the latter corps, which manifests itself in offensive allusions to Jayhawkers, etc. The first man cocked his musket, when the latter drew his revolver and fired at the other three times, wounding him each time. The dragoon was taken to the guard-house. He was taken by command of his Colonel to Camp Price, near the Fort, where the command is stationed. GOODALL.

The Difficulty in the Hecker Regiment.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

COLESBURG, Ky., Oct., 28, 1861.

On the 19th day of October, Major Kune and two other officers, the committee of the aggrieved officers of the 24th Illinois, Regiment, returned from Washington to Colesburg, Kentucky, the head quarters of their regiment, armed with an order from the War Department by which all officers illegally discharged by Colonel Hecker, the quasi dictator, were reinstated in their respective positions and the persons appointed in their stead during their absence mustered out of service. Col. Hecker had refused to obey a similar order, first from Major General Fremont and one from the War Department, and went to Washington to appeal to the President to give him illegal powers to discharge officers against whom he can bring no charges save that they have persistently refused to be the blind worshippers of his military ignorance. Of course the President refused to meddle with affairs properly belonging to the military authorities, and referred Herr Hecker to the War Department; but this "hero of Baden," as the St. Louis *Republican* calls him, mad as the failure to make the President commit an unconstitutional act by helping him to drive out of the service commissioned officers without any reason, waits not for the decision of the War Department, which he knew would be against him again a second time, but runs in hot haste to his regiment in Colesburg, Ky., falls in true theatrical style on the neck of his (il) legal adviser ex-Alderman and now ex-Major, First Lieutenant Salomon, and exclaiming, "All is lost, all is lost! *I*, Fremont and we other great men of this war are to be sacrificed to the intrigues of Blair, Cameron, etc." The modest Colonel, not satisfied with this, calls his regiment together and delivers another of his most violent stump speeches. By the way, if a stranger should sojourn wit Col. Hecker's regiment a few days he would come to the conclusion that the Government had hired Col. Hecker to make daily harangues to the men at every drill or dress parade, in order to teach them political economy, or rather trickery, in true military style. He tells them of the wrongs he has to suffer at the hands of the ungrateful Government in payment for his great labors and the *fourteen thousand* (!) dollars he had spent in the last campaign, in aid of the election of Abraham Lincoln. Before Major Kune and the other officers he had illegally discharged were reinstated he declared solemnly, before the front of his regiment, that if Major Kune was reinstated, by any order whatever, he would either resign or die a martyr in front of the regiment. He also on one occasion, with true dramatic gestures, drew his sword and swore, by that *yet bloodless* blade, that "he would never, never allow Major Kune and the other discharged officers to be reinstated, and even should the executioner stand right before him." But Major Kune and the rest were reinstated, on the 19th inst., in front of the regiment, where Col. Hecker had to read the order of the War Department, on which occasion he again gave vent to his stump speechifying proclivities, saying that "it was hard on him, but that he would *not* resign, but fight it to the bitter end." At that point, while calling upon Major Kune to take command of the regiment, the indefatigable manager of this whole military force, Lieut. Salomon, gave a sign and the few for that purpose appointed were hurried for the purpose of dividing the rapidly the ground. But enough of particulars, it is sufficient to state that the returned officers were threatened with assassination, and that, while Major Kune was but four hours in his tent, a pistol or musket was fired, after tattoo, at his tent from the tent just behind his. Next day followed another farcical performance of Col. Hecker. Major Kune, seeing that there was a hired band in the regiment which should insult, harass or assassinate him, wished to go to Louisville to lay the matter before Gen. Sherman; but the Colonel refused to let him go, and also put Captain Mauff, another of the reinstated officers, under arrest on false pretences. The excitement was high in the regiment. Col. Hecker ordered the regiment out, and there, nearly twenty four hours after the shot was fired at Major Kune, he by some hocus, causes a man to step forward who confessed himself guilty, but who says that he only tied three catridges together into a paper and threw them on the ground for mere amusement. Now there are fifty men who saw the flash and heard the report of the shot, and are ready to swear that it was the report of a fire-arm; but Col. Hecker calls upon Major Kune to be satisfied with the explanation given by that pious individual who considered himself guilty of playing after tatoo with the firing of catridges. It is a sad and heart-aching sight to see such a fine body of men as the 24th regiment is composed of dissolve their organization. A few days more will tell the fate of this regiment. By order of Gen. Sherman the Colonel called a meeting of officers, with a view to restore harmony, but the breach grew wider by the violent bearing and speech of Col. Hecker, whose whole action betrayed that the game was to compel the resignation of the officers who brought charges against him. Major Kune thought it his duty as a patriot, after ample satisfaction had now been given him by the War Department for Col. Hecker's illegal proceedings against him, to withdraw from the regiment, and to ask to be mustered out of it, as he does not wish to serve a day longer with such a Colonel. But alas! Major Kune's proposed withdrawal has caused five Captains and seven other officers to request to be mustered out of service; but even should their request be granted, the feeling between the various companies is of such an inimical nature that the men of one company regard the men of another company not as brothers in arms, but with distrust and hatred, and this is owing, for the most part, to the Colonel's many violent speeches before his men. While misleading a part of his regiment, the other part refuses to be led by him into intriguing against their favorite officers. What can we think of a Colonel who distributes among his men copies of a paper (Chicago *Staats Zeitung*) teeming with the most violent articles against that part of his officers, who in quest of their rights, have lately beaten him before the proper military authorities. Now, in conclusion, to prove that the deplorable state now existing in the regiment, which, as we understand, is to be disbanded in a few days, is owing to the inefficiency and tyrannical conduct of Col. Hecker, we give the list of the officers who have left the regiment and who have tendered their resignations or asked to be transferred, declaring their unwillingness to serve under Col. Hecker:

Lieut. Col. Mihalotzy.
Major J. Kune.
Adj. Ramming was transferred at his request to a Missouri regiment.
Company A—Capt Lange, Lieuts. Gorhardi and Poull.
Company B—Capt. Fricius.
Company D—Capt. Becker, Lieuts. Bulow and Kock.
Company E—Capt. Mauff, Lieuts. Busse and Klokke.
Company F—Capt. Kovats, Lieuts. Jekelfalussy and Jacobi—formerly the "Lincoln Rifles," of Capt. Mihalotzy.
Company H—Capt. Von Horn, Lieut. Meyer.
Company I—Capt. Reed, the only American Captain in the regiment and Captain of the Ottawa Company; he was Captain in the Mexican war.
Company K—Lieut. Hockster.

Now, here are a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, seven Captains, eleven Lieutenants—in all, twenty commissioned officers—who have already left and who are to leave in a few days, the regiment having asked to be mustered out, now four months in service under Col. Hecker, being unwilling to serve under him. Where is his much boasted popularity, which some German papers try to make us believe he possesses? *Figures won't lie.*

The Nineteenth Regiment.

The Kentucky correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post*, writing from Lebanon Junction, Oct. 23d, pays the following compliment to the 19th Illinois regiment, Col. Turchin:

"Since the late accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad which happened to the Nineteenth Illinois Zouaves, this fine regiment is rapidly recruiting, and although but a few weeks since they lost some twenty killed and over two hundred wounded, they number 879 men, and are *the most admirably drilled troops in the West.* The Nineteenth have traveled over 8,000 miles in the last three months in the enemy's country, guarding bridges in Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky, and doing other arduous duty. They are commanded by Col. John B. Turchin, a coadjutor of General McClellan as an engineer when in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad, and distinguished for his gallantry in the noble defence of the fortress at Cronstadt, which he blew up during the Russian war. He is a finished artillery and engineer officer, beloved by all his men, and although strict in point of discipline, is a kind and true hearted soldier. His men love him like a father, and would fight to the death for him at any time."

The Indiana Troops in Western Virginia well Supplied.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, 28th.]

Commissary General Stone has just returned from Virginia. He says the troops on Elk Water and Cheat Mountain are doing finely. They are now plentifully supplied with clothing, and the fear is that they will have too much sent them, and be forced to lose a portion of it in case they leave that portion of the country for Kentucky, where the boys are anxious to go. The troops do not relish the idea of staying among the mountains during the winter, but wish to give the rebels a good thrashing before they leave, which, if they should attempt it, will have to be accomplished by attacking them behind intrenchments, at a distance of some thirty miles from the headquarters of General Reynolds. This division of our army being well supplied with clothing, the attention of the patriotic associations in our State should be directed to the destitute among the Indiana troops in Missouri, or wherever any may be who need comfortable articles for winter wear. The troops are loud in the praise of Gov. Morton for the exertions he has made in procuring them necessary supplies, and they also remember with gratitude the kindness of the "loved ones at home." Gen. Stone brought with him a considerable quantity of money from the troops to their friends in Indiana.

☞ The proprietor of the Montreal *Gazette* says he was taught in his childhood to believe "that George Washington was a dirty rebel who ought to have been hung." A man with such a shocking bad education could hardly be expected to have just views on American affairs, and we are not surprised that the *Gazette* mistakes the cause and aim of the North.

Afternoon Despatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Affairs Along the Potomac—The Rebel Steamer Page—The Habeas Corpus Matter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The case of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, by order of the President, in regard to soldiers of the army, more particularly in the case of Provost Marshal Porter, came up in Court to-day. Chief Justice Dunlap delivered an opinion. The subject is that he respectfully protests against the right claimed by the President to interrupt the proceedings in this case.

[N. Y. Herald's Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Information was received here to-day from the lower Potomac that the rebel steamer Page crossed the river with a large force, on Monday, from Shipping Point and entered Chicamoxen river. The rebels didn't disembark, but a boat containing 20 men left the steamer and went to a schooner lying at anchor in the river near by. The Captain of the schooner was questioned as to the strength and position of our forces, without molesting the vessel. The boat proceeded to the south shore of the river, landed, and would have been bagged by Col. Taylor's 3d New York regiment that was bivouacked in the woods near by, but for the accidental blast of a bugle. The rebels became alarmed, took to the boat, and as soon as they reached the steamer she moved outside the Potomac, throwing shells in every direction along the Maryland shore, without doing any mischief. The steamer went over to the Virginia side and did not return during the day.

Yesterday, one of our steamers opened fire on the rebel battery below Aquia Creek. The rebels returned the fire with considerable energy. A large number of rebels appeared on the ramparts. The steamer, after engaging the battery for some half an hour, steamed up the river. This engagement was witnessed from the Maryland shore, and reaches us by a messenger from Gen. Hooker's division. The steamer has not arrived at the Navy Yard yet. It is not known whether she was damaged or not.

There seems to be no inclination on the part of the rebels to cross, and their movements are interpreted as altogether defensive, because Gen. Hooker would cross and attack them. Deserters from the rebel camp confirm this statement.

FROM MISSOURI.

The Rebel Army and Legislature at Neosho—Gen. Prentiss in the Northern Counties.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—A gentleman who left Neosho last Wednesday, arrived here last evening, and says Price was then there with his whole command, and had been joined by McCulloch with 7,000 men. From the most reliable information he could obtain, the number of rebels was from 30,000 to 35,000. Some of the cavalry regiments were very fine, one regiment in particular, whose horses were all one size and color, and fully equipped in every particular.

The cannon that was landed at Forsyth had arrived at Price's camp. McCulloch's men came from the east to Neosho, and then proceeded to Pineville, fifteen miles south of Neosho.

Jackson had called a session of the Legislature at Neosho. It had already met, but lacked four members of having a quorum. This is reliable.

The Congressional Committee closed their labors last night. It is understood they made a searching investigation into alleged frauds and irregularities of Government officers in this Military Department. The result of their examinations will be made public in a few days.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 29.—General Prentiss, who left St. Louis on Sunday last, with a force of infantry to surprise and capture the rebels at Fulton, in Calloway county, has returned, and reports that before he reached Fulton, Gen. John B. Henderson, of the State Militia, had made a compromise with the rebels at Dyer's Mills, near Concord, by which he commanded the United States troops not to make any arrests, if the rebels would lay down their arms and return to their homes.

Prentiss acquiesced in the compromise, but on the first violation of it will visit severe vengeance upon the offenders. The rebels were 400 strong, and Henderson's force numbered 1500. The proposition for compromise came from the rebels.

From Cuba—The Rebel Commissioners—A Contraband Load for Charleston.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The steamer Columbia has arrived from Havana, 25th.

The rebel steamer Theodore, formerly the Gordon, left Havana on the 23d for Charleston. She landed Mason and Slidell at Cardenas, and afterwards went to Havana, Mason and Slidell going overland. They were received with the highest consideration from the Captain General down.

The Theodore took a large quantity of arms on her return, also provisions, coffee, etc. She was presented with a silk flag by the Southern ladies. She took twenty passengers, including Meade, late United States Minister to Brazil.

Things looked quite warlike at Havana. A large Spanish fleet was fitting out for Mexico.

The English Minister had called on the rebel commissioners in full uniform, and had presented them to the Captain General.

Capt. Coxsetter, late of the pirate Jeff Davis, lately came to Havana and remained there.

We hear of the arrival in Cuban ports, of several vessels from blockaded ports, namely: Charleston, New Orleans, Mobile and Wilmington.

From New Mexico.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 29.—The Santa Fe Mail and Cannon City Express reached here on Saturday, in advance of schedule time.

Business dull throughout the Territory.

The volunteer force in New Mexico numbers now over 3,500 men, 2,000 of whom are in marching order, and expect to be employed in active service. Their destination is towards Mesilla, where the expect additional reinforcements.

The Indians report a large body of troops marching from the West, and many think it may be the California force so anxiously expected. If so, they design on their arrival, attacking the force in that region from Texas.

The Camanches and Utahs have been locking horns together near Maxwell's ranche, in which the Utahs obtained a hundred head of Camanche horses. The Camanches followed to obtain their property, and in the struggle one of their number was killed.

The Indians on the plains are now peaceably disposed to the whites, having received their annuities at the hands of the agent.

The Surveyor General Clark, arrived safely, coming through the States by way of Omaha. Judge Watts came in as passenger by the stage.

All quiet here.

Gen. Rosecrans Again Taking the Offensive.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—A dispatch received here to-day from Gen. Rosecrans states that he had advanced some five miles in the direction of the rebels, and preparing to make another forward movement, with a view of driving the rebels from that entire section of the country. He had intelligence that for several days they had been retreating. He intends following them as soon as necessary arrangements could be made.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Thomas Quigley, David Mullins and Edward Rockford were convicted of piracy last evening.

The schooner Specie, captured off Savannah, bound for Havana, has arrived at the Navy Yard.

STOVES!—STOVES!—STOVES!

Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters,
Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters,
Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters,

FOR HEATING WITH ONE FIRE
FOR HEATING WITH ONE FIRE
FOR HEATING WITH ONE FIRE

A single room or a whole house,
A single room or a whole house,
A single room or a whole house,

GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,

AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.

Cook Stoves, Parlor Stoves,
And the celebrated
SANFORD'S COAL GAS BURNERS.
General Dealers in Housekeeping Goods.
ALLEN & DALTON'S
Mammoth Housekeeper's Emporium,
71 Lake street, Tremont Block.
oc10-g689-7m

NEW FURNITURE STORE.
SHAW, JOHNSON & CO.,
OF CINCINNATI,
Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium,
AND VERY ELEGANT
CABINET FURNITURE,
At No. 81 LAKE STREET,
Under the Tremont House,
Which will be sold at from 20 to 40 per cent. LESS than the ordinary prices in this market.
The public are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock.
oc18-g686-3m

LUMBER!
To all parties in want of Lumber I would say that I am in the trade, with a full assortment of SAGINAW LUMBER, and would invite their attention to my stock of
Clear Stuff, Boards, Joist, Scantling, Siding, Fencing, Flooring, Shingles, Lath, &c. &c. I am just RECEIVING and will sell at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Orders receive prompt attention. Cars loaded in the Yard.
Yard and Office, Beach street, between Polk and Taylor. [illegible] HEAD A. WILLIAMS.

LADIES' FURS,
HATS, CAPS AND ROBES.
A complete assortment of
LADIES' FURS,
Made in the best possible manner, from our collection of Red River Skins.
Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS,
In great variety.
oc12-g288-3m [illegible]

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
P. PALMER,
112, 114, 116 Lake Street.
500 Bales
DOMESTICS,
Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50	Bales	Stark Sheeting,	11½c.
50	"	Lawrence Sheeting,	11½c.
50	"	Appleton do.	11½c.
50	"	Indian Head do.	11½c.
50,000		Stark Mill Bags,	$27.50 per hundred.
20,000		Lewiston Bags,	$25.50 do.
15,000		Cohoes Bags,	$26.00 do.
15,000		Manchester Bags,	$24.50 do.
20,000		Stark Bags,	$22.50 do.
50	Cases	Merrimac Prints,	9½c.
25	"	American Print Works,	8½c.
25	"	Richmond Works,	9c.
50	"	Bleached Muslin, Under Price	
20	"	Cotton Flannels,	
20	"	Denims,	
20	Bales	Stripe and Tick,	
200	"	Batts,	
25	Cases	American De Laine,	17 to 18 cts.

HOSIERY,
NOTIONS,
SHAWLS, SILKS,
ALSO,
THE ABOVE AT RETAIL.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods,
BEDDING AND FEATHERS.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.
[illegible]

MILWAUKEE
MILL FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
RELIANCE WORKS
OF
Edward P. Allis & Co.,
(Formerly Decker & Seville)
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths,
AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
ALSO,
Gearing, Shafting and
Foundry Work of every description.
se11-g861-6m EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS.
HERRING'S SAFE
Again True to its Trust.
ST. CHARLES, Ill., Sept. 26th, 1861.
MESSRS. HERRING & CO., Chicago, Ill.
GENTS:—This is to certify that in the late destructive fire on the night of the 24th inst., which destroyed the three-story building in which my store was located, I had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. The Safe remained in the fire from 9 o'clock P. M. until 6 o'clock A. M., when the Books, Money and Papers were removed in good condition and perfectly legible, so that I have no trouble in settling with my customers any more than if it had never been through a fire. Respectfully yours,
J. P. FURNALD.
The above adds another to the long list of these truly FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only at the Store of
HERRING & CO.,
oc17-g-1y 40 State street.

108 LAKE STREET.
108 LAKE STREET.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store.
The Finest Stock of
FANCY GOODS,
FANCY NOTIONS,
FANCY TOYS,
FOR SALE LOW,
FOR SALE LOW,
At Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
108 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

PRICES REDUCED.
100 Bbls. Oil,
KIERS' BEST,
FOR SALE BY
POPE & SLOCUM,
No. 122 CLARK STREET.
se7-g563-3m

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS.
SONTAGS, HOODS,
CAPS, SLEEVES,
SKATING CAPS,
MITTENS AND LEGGINGS,
Zephyr Worsteds,
Canvass, Chenille and Silk,
Head Dresses,
Woolen Hosiery,
MENS' AND BOYS' KNIT SOCKS,
Ladies' and Childrens' Hosiery.
We have a very large assortment of the above goods, and our prices are low to suit the times. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of Yarns and Hosiery.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
oc10-g684-3m 41 Lasalle street.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
133 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
FANCY BASKETS,
GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUMS,
BIRD CAGES,
TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND YARN,
Soaps and Perfumery, and
YANKEE NOTIONS
For the million and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.
BARNUM BROS.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,
Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side.
Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead,
LINSEED OIL.
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge,
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. [illegible]
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
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Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut.
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
[illegible]

GREAT CARPET HALL.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
135 & 137—Lake St.—135 & 137
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS AND RUGS,
Curtain,
Furnishing, and
Upholstery Goods.
We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.
PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 & 137.....Lake St......135 & 137
UP STAIRS.

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WRIGHT & BROTHER.
W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. A. WRIGHT, Formerly C. B. Wright, Of Chicago, Ill.
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Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes.
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LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS:
PAR:
Bank of Bloomington. City Bank of Ottawa.
Mechanics' Bank, Hardin. [illegible]
DISCREDITED.
No. 1 ....VALUE 90 CENTS.
Alton Bank. Kane County Bank.
Bank of Galena. McLean County Bank.
Bank of Northern Illinois.
No. 2 ....VALUE 90 CENTS.
Bank of Illinois. Edgar County Bank.
Bank of Sparta. Union Bank.
No. 3 ....VALUE 85 CENTS.
Cumberland County Bank. [illegible]
Mahaiwe Bank.
No. 4 ....VALUE 80 CENTS.
Bank of America. [illegible]
Bank of Indemnity. [illegible]
Pittsfield Bank. [illegible]
Pamet Bank. [illegible]
No. 5 ....VALUE 77 CENTS.
American Bank. [illegible]
Illinois Central Bank. [illegible]
No. 6 ....VALUE 72 CENTS.
Marshall County Bank. [illegible]
Fulton Bank. [illegible]
Illinois State Security B'k. [illegible]
No. 7 ....VALUE 65 CENTS.
Bank of Commerce. [illegible]
Jackson County. [illegible]
Bond County Bank. [illegible]
Columbian [illegible]
Bank of Elgin. [illegible]
Lake Michigan Bank. [illegible]
Bull's Head Bank. [illegible]
No. 8 ....VALUE 61 CENTS.
Bank of Genesee. [illegible]
Bank of Naperville. [illegible]
Agricultural Bank. [illegible]
Bank of Aledo. [illegible]
Merchants' & Drovers' B'k. [illegible]
Kaskaskia Bank. [illegible]
Hampden Bank. [illegible]
Bank of Aledo. [illegible]
Prairie State Bank. [illegible]
Farmers' Bank, N. Canton. [illegible]
Garden State Bank. [illegible]
No. 9 ....VALUE 51 CENTS.
Alhambra Bank. [illegible]
Southern Illinois. [illegible]
Corn Exchange Bank. [illegible]
Canal Bank. [illegible]
Farmers' Bank of Illinois. [illegible]
Plowman's Bank. [illegible]
Illinois State Bank. [illegible]
National Bank. [illegible]
Bank of Benton. [illegible]
No. 10 ....VALUE 40 CENTS.
Bank of Aurora. [illegible]
Chester. [illegible]
Commonwealth. [illegible]
Raleigh. [illegible]
Citizens' Bank. [illegible]
Commercial Bank, S. B'n. [illegible]
Lancaster. [illegible]
New Market Bank. [illegible]
Farmers' & Traders' B'k. [illegible]
WISCONSIN CURRENCY.
CURRENT .... 90 CENTS.
UNCURRENT:
No. 1 [illegible]
Farmers' Bank, Two Rivers. [illegible]
No. 2 [illegible]
Laborers' Bank. [illegible]
No. 3 [illegible]
Bank of Albany. [illegible]
Bank of Commerce. [illegible]
Manitowoc County Bank. [illegible]
Reedsburg Bank. [illegible]
No. 4 [illegible]
Bank of Fond du Lac. [illegible]
Chippewa Bank. [illegible]
Portage County Bank. [illegible]
St. Croix River Bank. [illegible]
City Bank of Beaver Dam. [illegible]
No. 5 [illegible]
Arctic Bank. [illegible]
Osborn Bank. [illegible]
No. 6 [illegible]
Bank of Beaver Dam. [illegible]
Bank of Berlin. [illegible]
Beloit Savings Bank. [illegible]
Citizens' Bank. [illegible]
Katanyan Bank. [illegible]
We pay in GOLD within [illegible]
Madison rates. [illegible]
[illegible]

L. D. OLMSTED, LYMAN BAIRD.
LOAN AGENCY.
Collection and Insurance Office
—OF—
L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.
We have made arrangements to connect with our business a department for the purchase and sale of
PRODUCE ON COMMISSION.
Our extended facilities will enable us to [illegible] produce consignments in Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia as preferred by our [illegible] pledge ourselves in all cases [illegible] our own account until [illegible] in position to [illegible] who may favor us with their consignments.
REFERENCES:
NEW YORK:
Henry Young, Esq.
Moses Taylor, Esq.
John L. Phelps, Esq.
Amos R. Eno, Esq.
Messrs. George Bliss & Co.
Messrs. Cochran & Co.
Messrs. Watt, Dunning & Graham.
Messrs. Read, Taylor & Co.
William Mulligan, Esq.
Messrs. Roberts, Enodes & Co.
PHILADELPHIA.
Hon. William Strong.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Hon. John Woodruff.
Hon. A. A. Burnham.
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
Hon. J. P. Williston.
Jonathan H. Lyman, Esq.
BOSTON.
R. C. Hooper, Esq.
Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co.
Messrs. J. M. Beebe & Co.
Messrs. F. Skinner & Co.
Messrs. Aneton, Sumner & Co.
Messrs. Standfield, Wentworth & Co.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Messrs. G. & C. Merriam.
HARTFORD, CONN.
Messrs. Day, Owen & Co.
Messrs. Collins Brothers.
John Olmsted, Esq.
Thomas Smith, Esq.
A. G. Hammond, Esq.
Messrs. John Beach & Co.
Hon. Mark Howard.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.
Rockville Bank.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Joseph E. Sheffield, Esq.
Wells Southworth, Esq.
Amos Townsend, Esq.
E. C. Herrick, Esq.
Henry White, Esq.
Wyllys Warner, Esq.
Messrs. C. Cowles & Co.
S. D. Pardee, Esq.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Henry L. Young, Esq.
[illegible]

L. CORNELL & CO'S,
L. CORNELL & CO'S,
SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
PRICES FROM $35 to $90.
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT,
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT,
4000 STITCHES PER MINUTE.
The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the world. It will NOT get out of order. Any CHILD or BLIND person can use it. [illegible]
[illegible]
CORNELL & CO., Box 25, Chicago, Ill.

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the
FESTIVAL CHIMES.
Is just published, and will be sent [illegible]
Address the Publisher, [illegible]
oc21-g325 No. 117 Randolph street, [illegible]

SOMETHING NEW.
THE FOUNTAIN HAIR BRUSH.
[illegible]

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
35 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Special Notices.

☞ Diptheria and Croup.—For these formidable and dangerous diseases TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT is an unfailing remedy if used in season. Apply freely to the Throat and Chest [illegible] This Ointment has been [illegible] for over twenty years, and constantly [illegible] has established its reputation as a [illegible] in all cases where a soothing and [illegible] is required, particularly in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Inflammation of the Bowels and Kidneys, Spinal Affections, Sore Eyes, Burns, Piles, [illegible] the Pamphlet with Agent, and second each bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

THROAT AND LUNGS.—At this season of the year when coughs and colds are troublesome every family should have a safe and certain remedy at hand. RANSOM'S HIVE SYRUP AND TOLU is the very thing. It is not only pleasant for children to take, but is a certain cure for Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.
The Trade supplied by D. RANSOM & CO. (Proprietors), Earlville, Madison County, N. Y. oc11-1m

☞ Jayne's Ague Mixture is an infallible remedy for Fever and Ague. The experience of many years in almost every climate, proves that where used in strict accordance with the directions, it has rarely failed to cure—not only breaking the chills—but by removing the morbid habit of the system, preventing the recurrence of the disease.

Fever and Ague,
though not in itself dangerous, is apt, unless speedily removed, to have such a pernicious effect on the system, as to engender disorders much more baneful than itself, and which not only render the after-life of the patient miserable, but are in themselves often fatal. A prompt and effectual remedy is therefore what is wanted, and as such
Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture
is confidently recommended.
For sale by Messrs. FULLER & FINCH, Nos. 24 and 26 Market street, Chicago, and by Agents throughout the country. oc1-g783-1m

☞ To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any. In all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.
Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent 79 State street. [illegible]

☞ For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets etc. go to A. OSWALD, 108 Lake street, and examine his wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the [illegible] from the natural when adjusted to the head. [illegible] His Hair Jewelry consists always the newest Paris styles. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

☞ Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative is the only reliable Hair Restorative that speedily restores the natural color and beauty to hair that has become grey, with only a few applications without dyeing or coloring the skin. It prevents dandruff, relieves the hair, and cures all eruptions of the scalp.
Mr. Heady, one of the publishers of the Chicago City Directory, in his Merchant's Monthly Circular, says: "I have seen Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative [illegible] and believe it to be the best article ever introduced into the West or anywhere else. It softens and beautifies the hair, restore it to its former color and [illegible] more youthful appearance. The Ladies like it. Price, $1 per bottle. Western Depot IVES' DRUG STORE, No. 132 South Clark street, Chicago. Orders strictly attended to. Address L. J. IVES, Chicago. oc1-1m

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of TURPIN, LAKE & CO., having expired by limitation, is this day dissolved. The business of the old firm will be closed up by T. W. TURPIN and D. J. LAKE, who are authorized to use the name of the late firm for that purpose.
T. W. TURPIN,
D. J. LAKE.
Chicago, Oct. 19th, 1861.
The undersigned, of the late firm of Turpin, Lake & Co., will continue a General Commission Business at [illegible] South Water street, and solicit a continuance of the patronage of our former patrons. WELLS LAKE, D. J. LAKE. oc22-1m

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of
W. B. YOUNG & CO.,
is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. B. Young and W. F. Willard are authorized to settle the affairs of the firm.
W. B. YOUNG,
WM. F. WILLARD,
JOSEPH A. WARE.
Chicago, Oct. 17th, 1861.
Wm. B. Young and Wm. B. Willard will continue business under the style and firm of Wm. B. Young & Co.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.
Rev. E. F. PERRY, President—established 1853—J. DYRENFURTH, Principal.
Business hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.; and from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. The evening course commence October 15th, and continue for six months. Life Scholarships $25, payable in advance. [illegible] instructed in Arithmetic, Writing, Grammar, Correspondence, Practical History and Geography, German and French. [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned, have this day formed a Special and Limited Partnership, of which [illegible] is the General Partner, and Andrew Schaller is the Special Partner, in the Wholesale [illegible] business in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, and that the said Andrew Schaller, the special partner, has contributed the sum of three thousand dollars cash to the capital stock to said firm, that the said Otto Matschlenker has contributed the sum of [illegible] and that said partnership begins on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1861, and is to continue for [illegible] years and until the second day of October, A. D. [illegible], that the firm name of said partnership shall be Otto Matschlenker, who resides in the City of Chicago, and that the said Andrew Schaller resides in the City of Elgin, County of Kane, and State of Illinois.
[illegible]
ANDREW SCHALLER.
DRUMMOND & FORD, Attorneys.
Chicago, Illinois, October 1st, A. D. 1861. oc1-6w

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by J. M. Stine, at the old stand, No. 37 Lake street, up stairs, to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid. [illegible]
Chicago, August 1st 1861. MAX KRAMER.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the
WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS
At the old stand,
No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs,
And solicits a continuance of their patronage.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
99........South Clark street..........99
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line.
At the Lowest New York Prices.
oc23-g539-1y Post Office Box 3494.

REMOVAL.—
A. JUDSON HIGGINS
Has removed his stock of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music to
95 Washington, between Clark and Washington Streets,
Where he hopes to receive the patronage of his old customers and many new ones. His rent being greatly reduced, he feels confident of being able to sell goods much cheaper, which in these hard times is very desirable.
Just published, Gen. Fremont's War Song, price 25 cts. Also, many other patriotic pieces. Catalogues furnished free of postage. All orders filled promptly. Address orders, by addressing
A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
95 Washington street.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—
J. & A. HERZOG,
Practical Furriers and dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for the market. Through our facilities in importing from our European Houses, and a practical experience in the manufacturing of this article, we are enabled to sell at prices lower than any other houses in the West. [illegible] intending to prepare for the cold season, would do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.
REPAIRINGS ON FURS NEATLY DONE.
☞ Military Caps made to order.
oc11-g561-1m J. & A. HERZOG, 102 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND
HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S
FURS.
Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Robes, Sleigh Robes, Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.
BEEBE'S SILK HATS,
[illegible] Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens. Call this week. [illegible]
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,
Furriers and Manufacturers,
107 Randolph Street........Chicago, Ill.
All good, warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS—
GLUE!
NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONE BLACK, BONE MANURE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
[illegible] Wells Street, (Lloyd's Block.)
Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of [illegible]
[illegible]
JOHN A. LIGHTHALL,
(Successor to Wahl Bros.)
No. 101 Wells street, Lloyd's Block.

GREAT CARPET HALL.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

135 & 137--Lake St.--135 & 137

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS AND RUGS,

Curtain,

Furnishing, and

Upholstery Goods.

We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

GREAT CARPET HALL,

135 & 137.....Lake St......135 & 137

UP STAIRS.

BANK NOTE LIST OF WRIGHT & BROTHER.

W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. S. WRIGHT, Formerly G. S. Wright & Co., Of Cincinnati, O.

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes.

No. 36 Clark street, Chicago.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS:

PAR:

Bank of Bloomington. City Bank of Ottawa. Mechanics' Bank, Hardin. Reapers' Bank.

DISCREDITED.

No. 1.......VALUE 96 CENTS.

[illegible]

No. 2.......VALUE 92 CENTS.

[illegible]

No. 3.......VALUE 85 CENTS.

[illegible]

No. 4.......VALUE 80 CENTS.

[illegible]

No. 5.......VALUE 77 CENTS.

[illegible]

No. 6.......VALUE 72 CENTS.

[illegible]

No. 7.......VALUE 65 CENTS.

[illegible]

No. 8.......VALUE 53 CENTS.

[illegible]

No. 9.......VALUE 51 CENTS.

[illegible]

No. 10.......VALUE 48 CENTS.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN CURRENCY.......90 CENTS.

UNCURRENT:

[illegible]

L. D. OLMSTED. LYMAN BAIRD.

LOAN AGENCY,

Collection and Insurance Office

—OF—

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

We have made arrangements to connect with our business a department for the purchase and sale of

PRODUCE ON COMMISSION.

[illegible]

REFERENCES:

[illegible]

L. CORNELL & CO'S,

L. CORNELL & CO'S,

SEWING MACHINES,

SEWING MACHINES,

PRICES FROM $35 to $90.

WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.

WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.

4000 STITCHES PER MINUTE.

[illegible]

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the

FESTIVAL CHIMES,

[illegible]

SOMETHING NEW.

THE FOUNTAIN HAIR BRUSH.

[illegible]

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD

SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Diphtheria and Croup.—For [illegible]

[illegible]

Jayne's Ague Mixture is an infallible remedy for Fever and Ague. [illegible]

Fever and Ague.

[illegible]

Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture

is confidently recommended.

For sale by Messrs. FULLER & FINCH, Nos. [illegible] and by Agents throughout the country.

To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. [illegible]

For the cheapest and best Hair Work, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. [illegible]

Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative. [illegible]

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of

W. B. YOUNG & CO,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

W. B. YOUNG,
WM. F. WILLARD,
JOSEPH A. WARE.

Chicago, Oct. 17th, 1861.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

[illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

[illegible]

ANDREW SCHALLER.

Chicago, Ill., October 1st, A. D. 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned [illegible]

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the

WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS

At the old stand,

No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs,

and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS

INSTRUMENTS,

99......South Clark Street.........99

[illegible]

At the Lowest New York Prices.

Post Office Box 3404.

REMOVAL.—

A. JUDSON HIGGINS

has removed his stock of Musical Instruments and [illegible]

Washington, between Clark and Washington Streets,

[illegible]

A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
90 Washington street.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—

J. & A. HERZOG,

Practical Furriers and dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

[illegible]

REPAIRING ON FURS NEATLY DONE.

[illegible]

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN

AND

HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S

FURS.

[illegible]

BEEBE'S SILK HATS.

[illegible]

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,

Furriers and Manufacturers,

[illegible] Randolph Street.......Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.—

GLUE!

[illegible]

Money to Loan.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE

On New York,

FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,

Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within [illegible]

FOR MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE [illegible] INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK,

N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

J. L. LEE, [illegible] Clark street.

Post Office Drawer 6187.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. T. VAN VLECK,

No. 4 Broad street, (one door from Wall,) New York, Oct. 5th, 1861.

PATRIOTIC LOAN.

$500,000 of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the coupons or interest warrants accompanying each note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed and no charge made.

[illegible] I will take six per cent. two year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

C. B. BLAIR,

Exchange Bank Building,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

A general Banking business transacted. Exchange on the East bought and sold.

BANKING, EXCHANGE

—AND—

Collection Office.

BURKAM & SONS,

17 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

BURKAM & SONS, CHICAGO. F. G. BURKAM & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, State of Illinois.

THE UNION BANK,

BENTON,

Has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of E. K. WILLARD & CO., Agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, pursuant to the provisions of Article Two (2) of an act amendatory of the General Banking Law, approved February 14th, 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor Public Accounts.

The Union Bank, Benton, is amply secured, by Illinois and New York Stocks, and will be redeemed by us as above.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.,

Corner Lake and Clark street.

BANKING HOUSE OF

CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill.

Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,

SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ISETT & BREWSTER,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin,

MUSCATINE, IOWA.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Incorporated.......February, 1857.

Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS.

[illegible]

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

[illegible]

N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.

Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.

No. 8 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

[illegible]

GEO. SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

[illegible] STREET, CHICAGO,

BAGS AND SACKS

Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.

SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago.

E. E. CLARK & CO., [illegible] Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Bags of Every Description.

[illegible]

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

[illegible]

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

Pittsburgh, Penn.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Seamless Grain Bags,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

33 inches to 40 inches wide.

We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

Educational.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

Dispensary,

Cor. of Dearborn and Indiana streets,

CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO ACADEMY.—The Misses LANE & BAKER would announce that their School will re-open

On MONDAY, Oct. 28th,

In Burch's Block, up-stairs, (entrance 12 Wabash avenue.) This arrangement is merely temporary, as their building will be again ready for occupancy in a fortnight.

[illegible]

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with

MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.

[illegible]

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1861.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

15th Annual Meeting at Norwich, Ct., October 23 and 24.

[From the Norwich Bulletin.]

WEDNESDAY.—The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the American Missionary Association was convened in the Rev. Mr. Gulliver's Church, at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

The President, Rev. David Thurston, of Maine, called the meeting to order, which was opened by reading the 72d Psalm and prayer.

Mr. Lewis Tappan, Treasurer of the Association, read his annual report, from which it appears that the receipts for the last year from all sources were $47,838.99, and the expenditures $51,819 00.

The following is a portion of the abstracts of the reports of the Foreign and Home Secretaries, Rev. George Whipple and Rev. S. S. Jocelyn:

A vindication of the principles of the Association in relation to slavery is thought to be unnecessary. The hostility of slavery to the spirit of Christianity is being rapidly developed, and the time must soon come when slaveholding will be treated by all Christians as sinful. There is danger that some will forget the missionary spirit in which we should labor for its removal.

Foreign Report.—Six missionaries and assistant missionaries have joined their missions for the first time, seven have returned to them after a short absence, and one is under appointment, waiting to be sent out. The whole number of laborers in the foreign field is fifty nine.

The Mendi mission, West Africa, has seven stations and out-stations, beside a number of native towns in which stated missionary labor is performed. A theological class of four young men, educated at the mission, has been formed. They visit and preach in native towns. The mission has aimed to plant schools, under native Christian teachers, in neighboring towns, and gather around them Christian congregations. The teachers would act as evangelists. A commencement was made in this work, but it has been arrested for want of funds.

The country is entirely open; there is loud call for means to carry missionary work forward; the people are prepared to listen to the Gospel, and our missionaries earnestly appeal for aid that they may give them the bread of life. This is not the time to slacken our efforts in behalf of Africa.

The mission in Jamaica has been greatly blessed. A powerful work of grace has spread over the island, in which the churches of our mission have largely shared. So great has been the change that the people call it a "new religion." The number of additions to our mission churches was 151. The work has not ceased. The prospects are in all respects encouraging. But the people of Jamaica still need missionary labor to build them up and secure them from the retrograde tendencies to which long years of oppression have subjected them. With this there is good reason to hope they will become a central force, to work out good for the African race elsewhere.

At the mission among the Ojibue and Ottawa Indians, are 53 church members, a few of whom are whites. Great good would result to the Indians, if Government would enforce the treaty relations for the exclusion of ardent spirits from their country.

The mission among the fugitives in Canada has connected with it five congregations, under the care of two ordained missionaries. This field is a hard one, but it encourages labor and prayer. The people need more missionaries and more schools, and many of the newly arrived fugitives need clothes and bedding.

At our mission in the Sandwich Islands during a part of the year the houses of worship have been thronged, and some conversions have taken place. The number of church members is 891.

A former member of Mr. Green's theological class has gone, with his wife, as missionaries to the Marquesas Islands. Mr. G. thinks his people will sustain them. During the last eighteen years Mr. Green says his people have contributed from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand dollars for the work at home and abroad. At the Siam mission there have been some encouraging results. The first King has invited Dr. Bradly to go and live at his capital. Dr. B. is urgent in appeals for help. The A. M. A. wish to send another missionary there.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Association has had under commission ninety-two *home missionaries* and three colporters, located mostly in the West. Several of the missionaries are evangelists. They have had encouraging success. Fifteen revivals have been enjoyed, and souls have been converted and added to the churches where no revival existed. In the Northwest the work has been prosecuted under unusual pecuniary embarrassment.

Kansas has been called to suffer from the most appalling famine ever known in this land, but God, through the humane in the other States, gave relief. In this affliction he blessed them with numerous revivals of religion, in which our missionaries shared; and that State, but a little time since an infant, is now an arm of might, in the thickest of the fight for our liberties. She has still great need of missionaries. Let her be supplied.

On the Borders, the Egypts, of Southern Indiana and Illinois, our missionaries and colporters are now better received. Early in the year, in Pope county, Ill., one missionary and one colporter, with their families, were ferociously mobbed. Since the presence of our armies there the pro-slavery opposition has little influence. The interests of the people on the 1500 miles of our border ground, and those in the contiguous slave States, require a great increase of missionaries there.

Slave States.—Three missionaries have labored a part of the year in Missouri. They were at first generally well received, and doing much good. The excitement has forced one from the State. Some preaching appointments are yet filled by our missionaries in Missouri. When the rebellion is subdued, many missionaries will be required there. Fremont's proclamation and presence are doing much for freedom.

Kentucky.—The early part of the year was marked with favorable prospects in Jackson, Laurel and Clay counties, and our missionaries were laboring with much encouragement. About the first of March, the war excitement and exhibitions of violence toward the missionaries, were such that Mr. Candee and family, and Miss Pratt, left the State. Brother Mobley remained, and though at times violently threatened, is still preaching in several districts. The Abolitionists unite with other loyal citizens to quell the rebellion.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.

A new field of usefulness has been providentially opened at Fortress Monroe, Va., and neighborhood, among the ex-slaves who sought refuge under the national flag. There are at the present time about 1,800 men, women and young persons, some of whom work for the Government. The Executive Committee, being apprised through Chaplain Jones, in his letter to the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, that "a more interesting field of missionary work was never opened to the Christian public," sent Rev. L. C. Lockwood to the Fortress to labor among the "contrabands." Testaments have been furnished by the American Bible Society, and primers and hymn books have been sent on by the committee.

Mr. Lockwood holds three services every Lord's Day at different places, besides week-day meetings. A week-day school for children in the morning, and adults in the evening has been commenced. Appeals have been made by the Committee to the Christian community for funds to procure clothing, etc., for those who cannot earn their own living, as well as for the support of teachers, and it is hoped the appeal will be liberally responded to.

After the singing of a hymn and prayer, the meeting adjourned till evening.

Evening Session.—The evening meeting at the Broadway church opened with singing by the choir. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Webster of Hopkinton, Mass.

Rev. Mr. Jocelyn, one of the Secretaries, made a brief statement of the objects of the society with an outline of its history.

Rev. Dr. Boynton, of Cincinnati, then delivered the annual sermon, taking his text from Luke IV, 18:—"The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised."

THURSDAY—*Morning Session.*—The Association met in the vestry of the Broadway church at 8:30 p. m.

After devotional services, Rev. Mr. Foster made an address.

The chairman of the business committee presented the following resolutions from that committee:

Resolved, That every revolving year since the formation of this Association has strengthened the conviction, that the distinctive principles upon which it was founded are in accordance with the Holy Scriptures, our National Declaration of Independence, and the wants of a dying world.

Resolved, That the events of the past year give striking evidence of the propriety of the stand early taken by the association, and undeviatingly adhered to, with respect to American slavery, which has been truly and emphatically denominated "our country's sin," and which is now, as it has been from the foundation of the Government, one of the greatest obstacles to the conversion of men, both in this country and in heathen lands.

Resolved, That we render most heartfelt and grateful thanks to God for the continued favor he has bestowed upon our various missions and the schools connected with them, for the revivals of religion that have been enjoyed, for the souls that have been converted, and for the present prosperity of so many of these missions, both home and foreign.

Resolved, That we particularly and gratefully recognize the outpouring of the Holy Spirit in the island of Jamaica, of which our mission has been a participant, and for the large accessions made to the churches connected with the mission, while we devoutly implore that the dews of heavenly grace may descend in still greater abundance upon all our missions and missionary schools.

Resolved, That we have just cause to mourn over the sins of this whole nation, which have provoked the Almighty to permit the existing rebellion against the Government; and pray that by our timely repentance, and bringing forth fruits meet for repentance, His just displeasure may be averted, and peace, founded upon righteousness, justice and equity may soon be restored to this afflicted people.

Resolved, That we cordially sympathise with our National Government in its determination to put down the rebellion, a rebellion that imperils the missionary cause, our civil and religious liberties, and the enslaved condition of four millions of [illegible] [illegible] that the Government may have the wisdom and the intrepidity to end the war [illegible] slavery; that speedy destruction of [illegible] [illegible] cannot be reasonably expected, or the favor of God secured, until the cause of this war is removed, and liberty be proclaimed throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof; and that it behooves us to pray that the country may be thus safely and triumphantly carried through the crisis, and to use the language of His Excellency the Governor of Connecticut, "in such a manner as shall forever check the spirit of anarchy, bring peace to a distracted people, and preserve, strengthen, and perpetuate our National Union."

The Secretary of the Foreign Department presented a report on a resolution adopted by the [illegible]

Requirement of its general operations in the Northwest.

The report was approved.

At [illegible] the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered.

Evening Session.—The Association met in the Broadway Church in the evening, where, after devotional exercises, an able speech was made by Rev. Dr. Boynton.

Rev. Mr. Foster followed in a forcible address.

Rev. Mr. Gulliver spoke at some length, stating that although his church, as well as himself, endorsed the American Board, and did not agree in all points with this Association, yet they were happy to welcome them here as men and Christians. The speaker then went on to describe his own feelings on slavery and the war, in a very eloquent manner. Especially was he opposed to the practice of using our army and navy as slave hunters.

Rev. Mr. Starbuck, of Jamaica, spoke briefly. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Rogers, an exiled missionary from Kentucky.

After a few remarks from the venerable President, Rev. Mr. Thurston, the Association passed resolutions of thanks to the chair, the trustees of the church, and the citizens of Norwich, for their services and hospitality.

The Association then adjourned till next year.

A Good Day for Mules.

A good story is told of two of our soldiers, at Paducah, which will pay for its space in repeating. When our troops first received their teams they were troubled to procure forage; so the mules were turned loose or tethered in the outskirts of the town. Occasionally a few would be missing, until Uncle Sam found himself minus some twenty-five or thirty. Those which strayed away were caught up by the rebel speculators and taken to Blandville, back of Columbus, where they had accumulated some fifty stolen and purchased animals, which were under five or six keepers. The two privates mentioned (members of the Fortieth Illinois Volunteers,) hearing of the whereabouts of the stock, asked General Smith's permission to attempt their recapture, which, with some misgivings, was granted. The boys dressed in the garb of Kentucky farmers, went and surveyed the field and fold, and set to work. They had whisky with them—whisky such as Kentucky rebels like to get drunk on—good old Bourbon, and the first object was to get them as comfortably tight as possible, which was not long in being accomplished. Then the boys went to the mule yard, let down the bars, mounted two of the best, without saddle or bridle, and started for Paducah, the whole lot following at a break neck pace, and braying in the most diabolical chorus. The keepers were not long in discovering the trick, and gave chase as far as they deemed prudent toward our lines, but to no purpose; and in good season Saturday afternoon the boys made their appearance at Gen. Smith's headquarters to report, their faces beaming with a glow of satisfaction hard to describe. Their report was a condensation of Laconism; so I will give the dialogue:

Gen. Smith—"Well, boys, what luck?"

Soldier—"We got 'em, and more too."

Gen. Smith—"How many did you get?"

Soldier—"Forty, I reckon, haint counted 'em."

Gen. Smith—"But that is more than we have lost. You didn't steal any, I hope."

Soldier—"Steal! K'ristopher, steal! No, sirree, but you see we didn't have time to put the bars up after we had got Uncle Sam's out, and the G——d d——d things would foller."

Then the General drew on an elongated countenance, and as sternly as though he had been a Judge and was sentencing a culprit to a lifetime of imprisonment, lectured the soldier roundly for using profane language in the quarters of the general officer. The soldier took the lecture uneasily, twirling his hat nervously the while, and when the General had "subsided" apologized as follows:

"You see, General, we have had to cuss the damned things all day to git 'em into camp, and it's mighty hard to quit off all of a suddenly."

Then the General's rigidity relaxed; a smile, or rather a laugh, came up from his heart, and tried to escape from the corners of his mouth; but discipline is discipline with an old army officer, and it would not do to allow such a breach of decorum to pass unnoticed; but in consideration of the recaptured twenty five mules, "and more too," he did not inflict any severe castigation or put them under arrest, but, thanking them for the services rendered, dismissed them with a caution to leave their profanity behind when they came again to headquarters, and the boys left, declaring, as they closed the door, that "such a pious old cuss hadn't any business to be around among sojers."

A Black Citizen of the Disunited States.

[From the (London) Anti-Slavery Reporter.]

The decision of Judge Taney, in the case of Dred Scott, to the effect that no colored man possesses rights which the law is bound to respect, has been practically set aside by the Washington Cabinet, by the granting of a passport to the Rev. H. H. Garnet, so well known to many of our friends. Some doubt arose whether his complexion should not be set down as "dark," but this mode of evading the question was set aside at once by the retort, "Many men are of a dark complexion who are not black." "Black be it then," was the answer; "The point must be tested, so better do it at once," and color, this time, took its proper position. Although this is not the first passport which has been granted to a person of African descent, it is the first which has been issued to one of the race, since the infamous decision of Judge Taney; whose name, by the way, and ludicrously enough, is pronounced "Tawny." Thus our friends throughout the country may welcome the Rev. H. H. Garnet as the first black citizen of the Disunited States.

The document being a curiosity of its kind, we append it:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting:

No. 2553.

I, the Undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States of America, hereby request all whom it may concern to permit safely and freely to pass Henry H. Garnet, a citizen of the United States, and in case of need to give him all lawful aid and protection.

Given under my hand, and the impression of the Seal of the Department of State, at the City of Washington the 26th day of August, A. D. 1861, in the 86th year of the Independence of these United States.

(Seal.) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DESCRIPTION.

Age, 45 years.
Stature, 5 feet 11 inches, English.
Forehead, high.
Eyes, black.
Nose, broad.
Mouth, medium.
Chin, round.
Hair, black.
Complexion, black.
Face, long.

Signature of the bearer,
HENRY H. GARNET, New York.

"Hell Hath no Fury like a Woman Scorned."

A married woman yesterday afternoon saw her husband riding off in a buggy with a "naughty female." She called to him to come back, but there was no come back to him. Then she ran after the buggy, scolding her husband and calling the fair frail one impolite names, but the horse went too fast for her. Next she went to all her neighbors and narrated the story of her wrongs, and her determination to have revenge. Finally she went to the livery stable and waited the return of the erring pair, when she "pitched into" her husband's paramour with all the venom and fury of an injured wife, tore her rival's hair, scratched her face, and concluded by smashing a walking stick over her head. Grand tableau of Virtue triumphant and Vice running off with a broken head.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Breaking the Blockade.

At a grand dinner in Washington to Prince Napoleon and his suite, an eminent American naval commander, born in a slave State, was seated next a French naval officer who attended the Prince. The conversation between these two gentlemen turned upon the Southern blockade. The French officer said that it would before long be broken. "By what power?" asked the American. "By the English, of course," was the answer; "they can't live without cotton." "Very good," replied the American, "but I tell you what, the consequences of such an interference will make a figure in history. As soon as it happens, a million of men will march South from the loyal States, each carrying two muskets—one for himself, and one for a negro. Whether this proceeding will help the English to cotton, you, Monsieur, can judge as well as I."

THE LATE COL. BAKER.—The following handsome explanation and regret was received by Secretary Seward, from Lord Lyons:

"Lord Lyons presents his compliments to the Secretary of State, and is very sorry indeed that an accidental circumstance prevented his receiving the invitation to the funeral of the late Senator and Colonel of Volunteers, the Hon. E. D. Baker, in time to avail himself of it. From personal acquaintance with the deceased, as well as from regard for his high position, Lord Lyons would desire to show all respect for his memory."

Wholesale Houses.

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Having determined to make

The Sale of Cloaks

A Prominent Feature of our Business,

We have fitted up a Room 40 by 60 feet, in the front of the second floor of our store, reached by a commodious stair case inside. It is lighted by our north windows, with a fine north light, and ladies can inspect at their leisure and without being hurried or crowded, the Garments they wish to look at.

WE NOW EXHIBIT

ALL THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN GARMENTS OF

VELVET,

CLOTH,

PLUSH,

WATER PROOF CLOAKING,

And all Fashionable Materials.

We have in stock a great variety of Garments of our own make, cut from the last shapes of the season, and made and trimmed in the very best manner, which we sell for the retail price of the material, adding nothing for the making.

CLOAKS AND GARMENTS

MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

The Latest Patterns Received by every Steamer.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

167 & 169 Lake Street.

Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

64---Lake Street---64

CORNER OF STATE,

(Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,)

CHICAGO, ILL.

M. L. SATTERLEE. E. S. WELLS. S. FAULKNER.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE.

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

176 Lake Street, Chicago.

Having received our Spring Stock, we offer

At the very lowest market rates,

[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all kinds at Factory prices.

[illegible]

WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

NEW CASH STORE.

MARTIN & BROS.,

No. 83 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois,

(Tremont Block.)

We have just opened a

Large and Complete Stock of

CLOTHING,

Which we will sell

AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever offered in this market,

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS

We can offer

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS,

As we purchase a great portion of our Goods

FOR CASH.

AND

MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods.

MARTIN & BROS.

1861. FALL TRADE. 1861.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,

42 & 44--Lake Street--42 & 44

Dry Goods Jobbers,

And Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats and Caps,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THAT IS NEW AND DESIRABLE IN EACH OF THE ABOVE LINES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT

Eastern Jobbing Prices.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

GRAIN BAGS

OF EVERY KNOWN BRAND,

AT NEW YORK PRICES,

AT THE

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

HART, ASTEN & CO.,

157..South Water Street, Chicago..157

LAMPS! LAMPS!!—NEW AND RICH STYLES.

DITHRIDGE'S

PATENT OVAL XX CHIMNEYS,

AT

POPE & SLOCUM,

129 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—The undersigned, at Milwaukee, [illegible]

J. M. JONES.

UNION TOBACCO FACTORY.

[illegible] manufacturer of

PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS

AT RETAIL.

153 & 155 Lake Street.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE AND ARE RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS,

Cloaks and Cloaking,

SHAWLS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

Also, DOMESTICS.

We are selling the above at the very Lowest Prices.

W. R. WOOD & CO.

Cheap for Cash.

1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

81 & 83...South Water Street...81 & 83

ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR

MEN'S WEAR,

To which they call the attention of the Trade.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS,

SUCCESSORS TO

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

58 & 60 Lake Street.

OUR STOCK OF GOODS IS FULL AND COMPLETE.

Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH,

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

[illegible]

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

87 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be effected by

Low Prices.

We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitation a stock of

Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions,

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

These are times for

Actions rather than Words.

[illegible]

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE.

62.........LAKE STREET.........62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

[illegible]

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

Corner of State and Lake streets.

BOWEN BRO'S,

72, 74 & 76 Lake Street,

ARE OPENING EVERY GRADE OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

MAKING THEIR STOCK

UNEQUALLED IN ATTRACTIONS.

Buyers are invited to Examine.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

Jobbers, Dry Goods Crockers, &c.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

CHICAGO.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18----State Street----16 & 18

REMOVAL.

GRAY, PHELPS, & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

Have removed to the large and commodious double store

Nos. 108 & 110 South Water Street,

FOOT OF DEARBORN STREET,

OPPOSITE OUR OLD STAND,

Where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be pleased to call. We have now in store and landing from the Eastern markets, a

Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES

Which we offer to the Trade CHEAP FOR CASH. We would recommend an examination of our stock before

Purchasing Elsewhere.

Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

30.........LAKE STREET.........30

CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

[illegible]

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

Ship Chandlers,

SAIL MAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Twines and Cordage.

242 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.,

Have constantly for sale at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, &c.

SAILS,

TENTS, TARPAULINGS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &c.,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.

[illegible]

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S

Manufactured Tobacco.

EWING, BRIGGS, & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, 75 South Water-st., Chicago.

[illegible]

BOWERS & CO.,

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS.

[illegible]

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE

by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the

NORTHWESTERN FUR COMP'Y,

No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

J. A. SMITH & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL[illegible]

[illegible]

Paper Hangings.

70 - - Lake Street - - 70

PAPER HANGING

Cash Jobbing House.

NOW OPENING FOR

FALL TRADE.

PAPER HANGINGS,

Border Curtain Papers,

WINDOW SHADES

CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT

FOR CITY TRADE.

The best Workmen at Reduced Prices, to compare with the times.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

AND

General House Painters.

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DRAKE & BROTHER

DEALERS IN

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House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc.,

NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Stationery, &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

STATIONERS,

And Blank Book Manufacturers.

Having the three departments of

Paper Ruling,

Printing and

Binding,

Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of

ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE,

To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-Room Outfit.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
123 LAKE STREET.

GO TO

STATIONERS' HALL,

No. 140 Lake Street, Chicago,

FOR

BLANK BOOKS,

Stationery,

GOLD PENS,

PRINTING,

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And every article required in the

OFFICE OR COUNTING ROOM.

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

For every trade or business, made to order, single or in sets, of any desired style of

Ruling, Printing or Binding,

And of superior materials and workmanship, at short notice and LOW PRICES.

F. MUNSON.

MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 140 Lake street.

Lake Transportation.

1861.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.

TIME AND INSURANCE SAVED

VIA

CHICAGO, PORT SARNIA

AND GREAT WESTERN

RAILWAY LINE.

[illegible]

TIME AND INSURANCE will be less by this than by any other line, as the entire distance and danger of navigation via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved.

For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, [illegible]

A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

THE

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

1861.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

[illegible]

130 Canal Boats,

[illegible]

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
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PLYMOUTH	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAYFLOWER,	CHICAGO,

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For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

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CONSIGNEES:

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RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents,

Foot of State Street, Chicago.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI,

Fresco and Decorative Painters,

101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.

FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING

[illegible]

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago,

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

And manufacturer of

All Kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE.

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T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,

BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS,

Coppersmiths,

AND DEALERS IN

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.

SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.

Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.

222 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS

AND WIGWAM TONIC.

USE THE

OLD SACHEM BITTERS

It is the finest and best

SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN.

IT IS AN UNEQUALED

Purifier and Regulator of the Blood.

IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC.

TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD.

For sale by M. DIVERSY, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 19 South Water street, Chicago.

WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, New Haven, Conn.

Principal Depot 1[illegible] Water street, N. Y.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK

GIN.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.

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A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

[illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!!

CATARRH!!!

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY!!

WARRANTED to be a sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a

Catarrh in the Nose.

[illegible]

Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells Street.

Dr. D. H. SEELYE.

KNOW THYSELF!—Drs. McCANN & MILLER, Physicians and Surgeons, [illegible]

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.

[illegible]

Consultations and Examinations

FREE OF CHARGE.

[illegible]

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL

PIG IRON.

A consignment of the well known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by

G. H. McCORMICK & CO.,
Agents for Manufacturers.

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. January Term, 1862. Margaret Cameron Hall vs. Robert Hall.—In Chancery.

[illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

C. J. HULL, Compl'ts Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. November Term, 1861. William H. Lee vs. Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes.—In Chancery.

[illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

CHANCERY NOTICE—State of Illinois, County of Cook, s. s.—Superior Court of Chicago, December Term, A. D. 1861. Frederick N. [illegible]

[illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

JOSEPH N. GAGE, Compl'ts Sol'r.

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL

OPTICIAN.

[illegible]

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE

[illegible]

OLD ESTABLISHED

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.

[illegible]

Commission Merchants.

W. & D. J. LAKE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

162½ South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

ORRIN F. BOOTH & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 170 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

ABIEL AKIN.

COMMISSION HOUSE.—The subscribers have formed a Co-Partnership for the transaction of a COMMISSION BUSINESS, in the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and General Country Produce, at Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of

RAYMOND, WRIGHT & WHITNEY.

[illegible]

Chicago, Aug. 31, 1861.

T. MAPLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill.

Cash advances made on Consignments.

T. MAPLE. J. R. MAPLE.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, &c. [illegible]

DATER, STEWART & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

No. 23 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

P. DATER, JR. D. STEWART. J. V. CLARKE.

MORSE & YARWOOD,

(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible] SOUTH WATER STREET [illegible]

ALBERT MORSE. H. YARWOOD.

SHACKFORD & HOW,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

S. SHACKFORD. G. M. HOW.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

[illegible]

C. R. SPAFFORD.

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 184.

[illegible]

RICE FAY. SAM'L H. WOODWORTH.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED.

[illegible]

MACQUEEN & GRINDON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner South Water and Wells streets, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

PETER MACQUEEN. J. S. GRINDON.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

[illegible]

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at [illegible] South Water street, Chicago [illegible]

A. PEUGNET,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally.

Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,

N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets.

[illegible]

MURRY NELSON & CO.,

PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

MURRY NELSON.

Bedford, Meredith & Russell,

EXCLUSIVE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

ALLEN, VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGTELLING.

CULVER & COMPANY

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water Street, Chicago.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

SAMUEL A. FORD.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,

[illegible]

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally.

[illegible]

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 3 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE,

General Commission Merchants,

7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

WATSON V. COE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 1 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

Dentists' Cards.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,

[illegible]

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to

169 Randolph Street,

[illegible]

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES

[illegible]

LESTER & CO'S PATENT

Heating and Ventilating Furnace,

[illegible]

THE CITY.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—We are requested to announce that there will be service in St. James church Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

CORRECTION.—In our last issue we erroneously fixed the time for the Sherman House soiree in aid of the Children's Home, upon this evening. The soiree will occur upon Thursday evening, Nov. 7th.

THANKS.—We are requested by Lieutenant Waller, Co. I, Yates' Phalanx, to return to the citizens of Mt. Pleasant, DeWitt Co., Ill. his hearty thanks for the presentation of a beautiful sword and sash.

ARRIVED.—Mrs. Yates, who has for a long time been Resident Matron at the hospitals at Cairo, and more latterly at Bird's Point, is at present in the city, making arrangements for conveniences and comforts for the sick and wounded.

ERRONEOUS.—In our issue of October 1st we copied from a Colorado paper, the announcement of the death of Leonard C. Wemple, of this city. We are now informed that the statement is erroneous as his friends have heard from him since that time.

THE COLBY INVESTIGATION.—The Colby Investigation which was to have been resumed last evening, was again deferred by absence of a quorum. The council adjourned until Wednesday next, at which time Ald. Colby will be investigated—if there is a quorum present.

BOLD ROBBERY.—George Mansur, who keeps a saloon on the corner of Clark and Kinzie streets, was robbed of $11.50 on Tuesday night by some bold thief who entered his apartment and abstracted his wallet from the pockets of his pants, while he was asleep.

A LIBELLOUS DOCUMENT.—The author of a libellous hand bill called the *Revolutionist*, which is being distributed about the streets and horse cars, is reported to be A. Judson Higgins, who imagines himself to be a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court.

THE CENTRAL SKATING PARK.—The Central Skating Park on Michigan Avenue, just south of Twelfth street, is now completed and in readiness for the first ice of the season. The tickets are now ready for distribution and may be procured of the Manager, Caryl Young, at the office of Belden & Young, No. 2½ South Clark street.

CANDIDATES' MEETING.—The candidates upon the Union ticket had a social gathering yesterday to arrange the wires for the election. Both Charley Farwell and Long John were present in the same room, each occupying, however, opposite corners. The meeting was very harmonious, the Antipodes for once agreeing upon all points.

THE TRIBUNE'S QUOTA.—In our issue of yesterday, we mentioned the fact of the enlistment of Martin Quinn, an employee of this office, in the Wisconsin Irish brigade. In this connection it may be stated that the *Tribune* has sent to the wars as its quota, eighteen men, among whom are two sergeants, two second lieutenants, one first lieutenant, one captain and one major, the balance enlisting as privates.

CIRCUIT COURT.—In the case of Michael Doyle *vs.* Henry Hagenard, which has been on trial in the Circuit Court for a few days past, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant. The case involved the right to the possession of ten acres of land and a large three-story brick dwelling house in the North Division. The circumstances which gave rise to the litigation arose from the depreciation of the currency of our State.

HALLOW EEN.—This evening is the anniversary of All Hallow's Evening, or Hallow Een, a festival peculiar to the Scotch and English. We understand that it will be quite generally celebrated by our Scotch and English citizens. All Hallows is but another version of All Saints Day, a festival observed by the Roman Catholic Church in honor of the angels and saints. Our English and Scotch friends have given a happy version to the day by making it the anniversary of those little aerial people, the fairies, who upon this evening, above all others, delight in merry making and mischief.

HOME BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.—A movement has been set on foot by some of our best citizens, all business men, to organize a Home Battery of Light Artillery. It is to be a full battery, 156 men, 50 of which number are already identified with the movement. Two guns will be immediately procured and practice commenced. The design of this movement is to establish a school of instruction in gunnery—not to make officers but gunners. None but men of integrity and character will be admitted. For particulars inquire of C. R. Vandercook, Esq., at the Board of Public Works.

THE 19TH REGIMENT.—Captain Shepley, of company I, 19th Illinois Regiment, will leave for Elizabethtown, Kentucky, where the company is now stationed, on Friday morning. Friends desiring to send packages to the boys of the 19th can leave them at the recruiting office, on Dearborn street, opposite the Post Office, or at Captain Shepley's residence, 94 La Salle street. Captain Shepley was originally Second Lieutenant in company K, but on the death of Captain Howard, of company I, was designated by Colonel Turchin to fill the vacancy on account of his meritorious and efficient conduct as an officer.

SCANDINAVIAN MEETING.—The Committee of Arrangements of the recent Scandinavian Volunteers' Festival, held at West Market Hall, had a meeting last Tuesday evening, which resulted in the election of a committee of three ladies, a treasurer and a secretary, to dispose of the proceeds of that occasion, which are $190.05. The committee of ladies will visit the families of soldiers enlisted in the St. Olaf's Rifles, and draw orders, signed by the secretary or the treasurer for such sums as the case may seem to require, as long as the fund lasts; and when the fund shall have been exhausted, they will give a public account of the disposal of this money now in their hands for such distribution.

PERSONAL.—Lieutenant Colonel Day of Marshall's cavalry, which was in service at Lexington, Mo., is at present stopping at the Briggs House, where he is confined to his bed by wounds received at the seige. He is now under the care of Dr. Isham, who thinks his early recovery is a matter of certainty. Lieut. Col. Day is still a prisoner of war, but thinks that he will be speedily liberated by regular exchange. We trust that so gallant a man and true soldier will not long remain inactive, but may soon be permitted by the rules of war to rejoin his command. In this connection we may state that a meeting of the commissioned officers of his regiment is in session at Springfield to-day, in consultation upon the alleged cowardice of Col. Marshall.

J. G. LUMBARD'S BENEFIT CONCERT.—Our readers will not forget the concert of Mr. Lumbard this evening, the programme of which will be found in another column. The selections we think are particularly happy, consisting of two brilliant operatic cavatinas, and eight English songs and ballads.

Mrs. Bostwick gives us an Italian selection and a song by Fesca. Mrs. Mattison will sing for the first time, a grand sacred song, written expressly for her magnificent voice by Mr. E. A. Payne, the composer and conductor. Mr. George F. Root sings Schubert's "Wanderer," and will accompany one of his own pleasing ballads. Mr. Franz Staab will perform two brilliant piano forte pieces, and the Messrs. Lumbards will introduce choice selections from their large *repertoire* of songs. The concert promises to be one of the finest of the season, and the acknowledged merit and generous liberality of the beneficiary in the past should secure for him a handsome token of appreciation at the hands of the musical public this evening. We advise our readers who would secure an eligible seat to go early.

John H. Muhlke.

The authors of the People's Ticket, believing that our patriotic citizens of German birth were entitled to a candidate on their ticket, nominated JOHN H. MUHLKE, who is well known and popular among his countrymen. Mr. Muhlke is a member of the dry goods firm of Bigelow, Muhlke & Co., 151 Lake street. He is a highly respectable citizen, of very considerable talents, and from his long residence in this country, understands its laws, institutions and language about as well as a native. In politics he is a Republican. His associate on the ticket is Samuel Ashton, a Democrat. The Germans think it is fairly due to them to have one of the *four* delegates to the Constitutional Convention, as they comprise fully one-third of the population of the city and county.

THE PEOPLE ON ANOTHER BENDER.

Meeting in the Court-House Square.

[NEW CANDIDATES UPON THE STUMP.]

When the much abused People's Convention adjourned on Tuesday night, in darkness and hubbub, it adjourned to meet at Bryan Hall last evening. The great uninitiated not knowing the programme, supposed the adjournment genuine, and came as the winds come—with a rush, to Bryan Hall at an early hour last evening. The crowd gathered as the time of opening neared, until, at half past seven, it numbered several hundreds. But no speakers arrived. The hall was not opened. It was cold, cloudy and cheerless. Another half hour passed away, and the Court House bell dismally tolled eight o'clock. Precisely at the last stroke of the bell, one of the crowd was seized with the brilliant idea of adjourning to the Court House Square, and dishing up some extempore speeches.

THE COURT HOUSE SQUARE MEETING.

The people had come to hear speeches, and accordingly were struck with the practical idea laid before them. They came to the Court House Square as the waves come—all together with a splash, and washed over into the Square, took their stations upon the north side of the grounds, swarmed upon the steps and mounted the lamp posts. Then the people lifted up their voices and cried lustily for a speech. They kept crying for a speech. At last their vocal efforts were rewarded by the appearance of Dick Hamilton, who expressed his entire willingness to make a speech and did so, as follows:

DICK HAMILTON'S SPEECH.

Fellow-citizens—(cries of "that's good," "go it Dick.") Fellow-citizens—(Laughter intermingled with cries of "well, you've said that once, go on.") Fellow citizens—(the crowd gave a Metropolitan Hall howl, some suggesting that the Speaker had better "dry up.") Fellow-citizens—the delegates to the Constitutional Convention—(cries of "Oh! do go on," "take off your hat," "set down," "Dixter," etc.) Fellow-citizens, the delegates to the Convention—(Immense laughter and a positive order from the crowd to sit down.)

And he did sit down.

CHARLEY CAMERON TRIES IT.

By this time the people were ripe for fun, and espying Charley Cameron in the crowd, made vigorous calls for a speech. Charley complied with the request of the people. His remarks, however, not suiting the crowd, he was requested to subside and did so.

DICK HAMILTON TRIES IT AGAIN.

At the close of the last speaker's remarks, the crowd, in a good natured manner, gave three cheers for the Court House clique, three more for the Anti-Court House, three for Charley Farwell, three for Long John, and wound up with three for everybody, and another call for speakers. Dick Hamilton answered the call, and removing his hat, proceeded to make a speech, but was interrupted by some one who suggested that he would take cold if he didn't put his hat on. Dick put his hat on, and was then requested to take it off. Dick took it off, when a voice sung out, "Why don't you put on that hat as I told you?" Dick put it on, and commenced very patiently fifteen times to make a speech, at each attempt getting as far as "fellow-citizens." While he was vainly trying to reach the third word, Long John came in sight, and a unanimous call for "Long John," "Long Shon," and "Misthur Wintworth," was made.

LONG JOHN FLOORED.

Long John dragged out the auctioneer's box, and mounting the rostrum, said he had come forward in behalf of the police. He was told that if he made one of his speeches it would disperse the crowd. [A voice—"Now tell us how you got on the Union ticket."] He said he had been asked about the Court House Clique. The Court House Clique was a good deal like the Todd family, Abe Lincoln was connected with. Those who couldn't get offices under Abe Lincoln got them under Jeff. Davis. The Court House Clique had rather ride than go afoot. And so had he.

A voice—"You're big enough to walk," (Cries of "that's so," "hit him again.")

The speaker then commenced a dissertation on Wild Cat money, being often interrupted by cries of "put him out," "you're a sweet talker," "dry up," and other elegant extracts.

During a comparative silence and while the speaker was vigorously slaying Wild Cats, a person in the crowd sung out in a loud voice, "Say, Mr. Wentworth, are you in favor of the election of Charley Farwell?"

The question struck the speaker like a shot from a rifled cannon. He floundered about, kicked and struggled for a few minutes, finally said he didn't see what that had to do with the currency question, and suddenly disappeared, amid the howls and laughter of the crowd, remarking that if they didn't want to hear him, they had better do the talking themselves.

DICK HAMILTON UP AGAIN.

The inevitable Dick Hamilton seeing a vacuum jumped in and filled it up by getting into the auctioneer box amid universal shouts of "throw him out of that," "pitch him down." Dick attempted to make a speech but was stopped by the crowd, who seized the box and by a vigorous series of lunges and shoves succeeded in turning it bottom side up and spilling out the doughty speaker, who thereupon subsided for the rest of the evening.

MR. CUMMINGS.

The box being righted another speaker arose. The crowd without any ceremony demanded the name of the speaker, and the speaker replied "My name is Cummings." The crowd in turn suggested that they didn't know him, and that he needn't trouble himself to speak. The speaker was of the same opinion and acquiesced in the decision of the crowd and was silent.

"MY NAME IS CRAWFORD."

Another ambitious speaker mounted the box, and took the crowd by the forelock, by announcing that his name was Crawford. He would make a motion that a meeting be held at Metropolitan Hall on Thursday evening, to nominate a ticket. The crowd voted unanimously in the affirmative, and unanimously in the negative, and the motion was declared unanimously carried.

THE MEETING ADJOURNS.

Henry Greenebaum then mounted the box and very sensibly made a speech upon the war, which was favorably received. Dick Hamilton attempted to make a speech again, but was summarily suppressed. Johannes Koontz, a burly Teuton, upon being requested to hurry up, mildly ordered the crowd to "shop their noise." The crowd only howled the louder, and Johannes, in a mighty rage, ordered them "to go mit der bed and go to shleep."

As it had already commenced raining, and some one had stolen the auctioneer's box, the crowd seemed favorably struck with the idea and commenced dispersing. The meeting was a good natured one, destitute of the violent character which marked the Metropolitan Hall meeting, and afforded a world of merriment and an unlimited opportunity for laughter. As long as politicians are in no worse business than making laughing stocks of themselves, the country is safe.

Arrest of a Noted Counterfeiter.

A young man named Wiley Van Duzer was arrested yesterday for passing counterfeit money. Van Duzer has been arrested before upon a similar complaint, and has long been notorious from his connection with gangs of counterfeiters. Van Duzer arrived in this city on Saturday night with a large amount of counterfeit fives on the Bank of Syracuse, N. Y., the same money against which we cautioned our readers a day or two since. Between seven and eight o'clock on Saturday evening, Van Duzer commenced his operations upon State street, and disposed of a large quantity of the worthless stuff at various stores upon that street. The same evening he took the train for Milwaukee, where it is supposed he passed the balance of the money, as none of it has been found in his possession. Van Duzer again returned to this city yesterday, and went to his mother's house in the West Division, where the police, who had been on the watch for him, discovered him. His mother, Sybil Van Duzer, armed herself with a knife in one hand and pistol in the other and made a desperate resistance. She was soon overpowered and both mother and son were taken into custody. The former was brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday and bound over, on her own recognizance, for trial, to answer the charge of resisting a police officer. The latter is still in custody awaiting examination. In the mean time all those who have been victimised with this Syracuse money are requested to call at the Central Police Station, at the Court House, for the purpose of more fully identifying the prisoner.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Managers, and all other friends of the Home, will be held at Bryan Hall this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to hear reports of committees, and to complete arrangements for the forthcoming Festival to be held on the 19th, 21st, and 22d of November. E. F. DICKINSON, Sec'y.

The Eastern Terminus of the Pacific Telegraph.

It will be a matter of gratification to the public to learn that Hon. J. D. Caton of Ottawa, President of the Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company, has secured the location of the Eastern terminus of the Pacific Telegraph, in Chicago, instead of at St. Louis. By this arrangement all California messages will be sent to the Union office in this city, and hence dispatched to their various destinations. The tariff of rates for transmitting messages from Chicago to San Francisco is $4.95 for the first ten words, and 48 cents for each additional word.

The Board of Trade, at their session yesterday, passed a vote of thanks to Judge Caton for his successful efforts to consummate this desirable result. The importance of the measure cannot be too highly estimated in a business point of view, both in affording unusual and convenient facilities for the receipt and transmission of intelligence and in making Chicago the headquarters of news reports and the focus of an increased telegraph business.

Important Action of the Board of Trade.

An important movement is on foot among the prominent members of the Board of Trade to build a new elevator on joint stock account, with a capital of $125,000, in one hundred dollar shares. The elevator is to be called the "People's" and will have a capacity of one million bushels. If it shall have a tendency to reduce the rates of storage and produce fair dealing—and that it will, is evinced by the popularity of the movement among the grain dealers—it will certainly prove a consummation devoutly to be wished for.

The Condition of the Army.

Rev. Mr. Collyer, who has just returned from Missouri, where he has acted as agent of the Sanitary Commission, preached last Sunday an eloquent discourse, in which he gave an interesting account of his labors.

The large audience were much affected by the pathetic recital of Mr. Collyer, and the desire has been generally expressed that the sermon should be repeated in the form of a lecture, on some occasion when the public might avail themselves of the privilege of listening to the interesting story.

Mr. Collyer has therefore kindly consented to deliver the discourse in Bryan Hall next Monday evening, Nov. 4th. It is proposed to charge an admission fee of twenty five cents, the proceeds of the lecture to be devoted to the purposes of the Ministry at large. Mr. Collyer, from the nature of his office, has enjoyed unusual advantages for ascertaining the condition, physical and moral, of our soldiers, and his graphic eloquence imparts added interest to a story which of itself has a strong claim upon our sympathies. The many who have friends in either Division of the army will be glad of this opportunity to learn from so reliable a source their precise condition. The hall should be crowded.

Address of the People's Committee to the Voters of Cook County.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The result of the public meeting held at Metropolitan Hall last evening, as published in most of the journals of this city, renders it highly necessary and proper that the undersigned should submit for your consideration a brief statement of facts as to the part we have taken in bringing before the Electors of Cook county the ticket in opposition to the one nominated at Bryan Hall on the 25th inst., and well known as the "Court House Clique Ticket."

As soon as the results of that Convention had been announced to the public, indignation seemed to pervade the better classes of our entire community, at the open handed work of bargain and sale for office engaged in by most of those who succeeded in foisting themselves upon the ticket. The result was squads of our best citizens were seen in all parts of the city, openly denouncing the whole thing.

A hastily printed invitation, emanating as we are informed and believe, from a private citizen, neither seeking nor wanting office, was indiscriminately sent to about 200 of the taxpayers of the city, all deeply interested in matters of this kind, requesting them to meet on Friday evening, which resulted in calling together about 100 respectable citizens, representing all parties. At this meeting, C. G. Wicker presided, and after the exclusion of office seekers, several propositions as to the best mode to be adopted to bring out a ticket which would commend itself to the public confidence, in opposition to the one of Bryan Hall, it was finally concluded to submit it to a convention of four from each ward, and one from each town, and to avoid all objections usually urged against the one-man-power to pack a convention or a committee, as is too often the case in large mass meetings, great caution was used to raise a committee of 21 who deliberated for 24 hours, and finally settled upon the undersigned, to make out a People's ticket to be reported at a mass meeting on Tuesday evening, for endorsement or rejection by the electors.

We accepted the post assigned us with an honest intention to serve no man or set of men or office holders or seekers. Our chief desire was to present good and true men without fear or favor. In the discharge of that trust we found it extremely difficult to satisfy the wants of all, some ambitious for themselves, others for their friends, but upon the whole we feel confident that the ticket we had the honor to present at Metropolitan Hall will command the respect and support of all citizens who are honestly opposed to the iron and corrupt rule of a clique who have too long governed our elections.

The public clamor made at Metropolitan Hall against our movement was confined principally to the kind of politicians who expect to be paid at every election, but who meet at our hands nothing but merited contempt, and we trust that the citizens of the city and county will rebuke the men who sent them there, at the election next Tuesday, by the triumphant election of the subjoined ticket, every man of which will truly and honestly represent the city.

CITY DELEGATES.

Eliphalet Wood,	John Martin,
H. D. Colvin,	Wm. Davis,
S. G. D. Howard,	Geo. Leverenz,
John W. Waughop,	William Hunt,
H. A. Clark,	Samuel Warlick,
H. L. Stewart,	Redmond Sheridan,
Julius Rosenthall,	Valentine Kesner,
Isaac Greensfelder,	John Castelle,
A. D. Titsworth,	Peter Peterson,
Isaac Wells,	Samuel Ashton,
H. C. Nash,	Samuel Lamparter,
John Newton,	Charles Charleston,
Fred Bussee,	Edward Hempstead,
S. Myers,	S. M. Johnson,
Mark Sheridan,	Stephen Clary,
Christian Schell,	John Vogt,
Jas. A. Boyer,	P. H. Ball,
J. S. Smale,	C. Tilmyer,
C. R. Jones,	Malcolm McDonald,
E. S. Warner,	Philip Moser.
A. K. Bond,	

COUNTY DELEGATES.

Worth, A. K. Breed; Leyden, N. D. Woodville; Lemont, William A. Derby; Orland, Wm. Jackson; Niles, Peter Annan; Palos, Patrick Kane; New Trier, John Vollman; Hyde Park, H. N. Hibbard; South Chicago, Barney McCanna; West Chicago, A. Clybourne, Cicero, — Crawford.

We concur in the above address:

R. A. B. Mills, A. H. Holden, Otto Matschlechner, John Martin, H. E. Hamilton, J. J. Richards, Thos. Clowry, Dr. V. A. Boyer, B. W. Raymond, J. F. D. Elliott, Thos. Barrett, L. Lamperts, Phillip Dean, J. C. Haines, Wm. B. Snowhook, John Nibbe, James M'Mullen, G. S. Hubbard, Mathias Schaub, D. S. M'Lean, E. Rawson, J. A. Huck, David Walsh, Chas. Reitz, C. G. Wicker, Committee.

THE TICKET.

For Judge of the Superior Court—JOHN M. WILSON.
Clerk of the Superior Court—THOS. B. CARTER.
County Judge—JAMES B. BRADWELL.
County Clerk—L. P. HILLIARD.
County Treasurer—MICHAEL KEELEY.
County Surveyor—THOMAS McCLINTOCK.
Associate Justices—HERMAN ESCHENBERG, T. B. BROWN.

Delegates to Convention: 56th Dist. { VAN H. HIGGINS, B. G. CAULFIELD. 57th Dist. { JOHN H. MUHLKE, SAM. ASHTON.

TOWN OFFICERS.

WEST CHICAGO.—Town Supervisor—H. Whitbeck; Assistant Supervisor, A. B. Johnson; Assessor, H. A. Wyckoop; Collector, John Julian; Clerk, Martin Mayan; 5th Ward Supervisor, H. Z. Culver; 6th do Joseph Wilson; 10th do John Wyckoop.

NORTH CHICAGO.—Town Supervisor, Joseph Waldhauser; Assistant Supervisor, Chas. Charleston; Collector, Christopher Johnson; Assessor, Chas. A. Helmuth; Town Clerk, John J. O'Reilly; 7th Ward Supervisor, John Castelle; 8th do., C. Lamparter; 9th do., Sam'l McKay.

Card from Gilbert C. Walker.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30, 1861.

Stephen Clary, Esq., President of People's Mass Convention:

DEAR SIR: I have this morning learned that the Convention over which you presided last evening put me in nomination for the office of County Judge.

I regret to say that I cannot accept the nomination, for the reason that I am ineligible. The statute upon this subject is in these words, viz: "No person shall be eligible to the office "of Judge of any Court in this State who is "not a citizen of the United States, and who "shall not have resided in this State for five "years next preceding his election," &c.

Not having been a resident of this State for five years, I could not hold the office if elected. Heartily thanking the members of the Convention for this manifestation of their confidence and esteem, I am,

Yours, truly,
GILBERT C. WALKER.

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters, detained in the Chicago Post Office for postage, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, on Monday next, unless the postage is previously paid. Call at the room of the Dead Letter Clerk, up stairs:

P. O. Box 2188, Chicago, 2.
Mrs. Emma Phoenix, Chicago, Ill.
Robert A. Gillmore, Quincy, Ill.
Sargent Corey, Joliet, Ill.
Mrs. Ryder, Woodstock, Ill.
Station Agent, Crystal Lake, Ill.
Station Agent, McHenry, Ill.
Samuel Quigly, St. Louis, Mo.
Wm. Hussey, Winona, Minn.
Lydia Deetr[illegible], Madison, Wis.
A. G. Beert, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Miss Emma Schenck, New York.
Aquila Cook, Woonsocket, R. I.

Letters under old style stamps and stamped envelopes, not recognized in payment for postage.

110 Madison.
Box 2182 Chicago, Ill., 2.
Miss Pearson, Chicago, Ill.
C. Weed & Co., "
Henry Fuller, "
Harry Cushing, "
A. K. Anderson, "
F. Meeker, Mendota, Ill.
Calvin Sadfield, Momence, Ill.
John Fay, Longworthy, Iowa.
Mrs. Mary Ann McCabe, Whitewater, Wis.
[illegible] & Co., [illegible], Wis.
Mrs. Hannah Young, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. H. G. Harrison, Paw Paw, Mich.
Fred Lochman, Saranac, Mich.
Caleb Johnson, Salisbury, N. J.
John P. Sharp, Washington, D. C.

Commencement of the Garrett Biblical Institute.

The annual examinations of this noble Institute have been progressing during several days. On Sabbath last Dr. Banister delivered a profound discourse on *intellectual preparation for the work of the preacher*. Tuesday night Bishop Simpson addressed the Missionary Association. His lecture was replete with golden thoughts and eloquent words. Last night Professor Haven delivered an address before the Literary Society, of which we have as yet no report.

To-day the commencement exercises proper will be held in the Clark Street M. E. Church, in two sessions, beginning at the hours of 10 A. M. and two P. M. The graduating class will deliver orations, and receive their diplomas from Bishop Simpson, who will accompany them with an appropriate address. This Institute was founded by the beneficence of a lady of this city, whose husband was formerly our Mayor. She did not live to witness the scene to be enacted to-day—to see a class of seventeen graduates coming from the Institution she founded, and to see chosen from them, one to be pastor of an important city congregation, while another is one of our city missionaries.

Professor Horsford's Mode of Preserving Cider.

We have been asked so many times to reprint the excellent recipe of Prof. Horsford for arresting the fermentation of cider or other saccharine juices at any desired point, that we feel bound to comply. We have tried the experiment so as to satisfy us of its value, and recommend our readers to do likewise. Our plan has been to add the sugar at an early stage of the fermentation, and the sulphite soon afterwards, and in somewhat larger quantity than here recommended. The sugar-makers add the sulphite as soon as the juice is expressed. Dr. Ure says the action of sulphur is to obstruct the fermentation by absorbing Oxygen, and thereby preventing the elimination of the yeast particles. The following is the recipe:

"When the cider in the barrel is undergoing a lively fermentation, add as much white sugar as will be equal to half or three-quarters of a pound to each gallon of cider, and let the fermentation proceed until the liquid attains the right taste to suit; then add an eighth to a quarter of an ounce of sulphite (not sulphate) of lime to each gallon of cider in the cask; first mixing the powder in about a quart of the cider, and then pouring it back into the cask, and giving it a thorough shaking or rolling. After standing bunged up a few days, for the matter added to become incorporated with the cider, it may be bottled or used from the cask.

"Don't mistake sulphate of lime, which is a natural production, and known as plaster of Paris, for sulphite of lime, which is a manufactured article, and is worth by the barrel about 33 cents a pound, and by the cwt. 37½ cents, and by the single pound 50 cent. It has been of late years much used by sugar makers to prevent fermentation of cane juice; and in our opinion it will be found more effective as a preventive of fermentation in cider than as an arrester of it after it has proceeded nearly to completion."

We cut the above from the New York *Tribune* a year ago. We tried the recipe practically last winter and found it to work admirably. Whoever wants good cider for the winter should cut it out and prepare it as above directed.

Meeting of the Board of Education.

The Board of Education held their regular meeting on Tuesday, and the following business of importance was transacted:

Mr. Ward, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, presented a report respecting the progress of the new School Building in the South Division, and the new branch building of the Scammon School; also respecting improvements commenced on the upper floor of the Dearborn School.

On motion of Mr. Carpenter, the question of filling the grounds around the new School Building in the South Division, was referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, with power to act.

On motion of Mr. Newberry, the Committee on Buildings and Grounds were authorized to remove the boiler in the basement of the Ogden School, to the outside of the building.

On motion of Mr. Foster, Chairman of the Committee on the examination of Teachers, certificates of qualifications to teach were granted to Mary G. Hooper, Sue M. Weatherhead, Mary O. Dickey, Agnes W. Town, Margaret A. Town, Laura A. Merritt, Angeline Buzzell, Electa I. Walker, Ellen Snead, Mary Wells, Ellen M. Abbe, and Clara E. Thatcher.

Dr. Foster, also reported that Gertrude Lawton and Hattie A. Briggs, had been admitted to seats in the Normal Department of the High School.

Dr. Foster, of the Committee on the appointment of Teachers, reported the following appointments and transfers since the last meeting of the Board:

Lucy A. Kendall, appointed assistant in the Washington School; Abbie M. Sanford, teacher in the Griswold street branch of the Jones School; Ada C. Miller, assistant in the Jones School; Ada Gifford, assistant in the Kinzie School; Marion Mackeray, assistant in the Jones School; Ella A. Kimball, assistant in the Newberry School; Sue M. Weatherhead, assistant in the Scammon School; Carrie Hatch, transferred from the Kinzie to the Scammon School; Ada C. Miller, transferred from the Jones to the Washington School.

Reports were presented by several of the Committees on the different Schools.

A communication was received from Miss M. A. Merriman, of the Scammon School, asking an appointment as head assistant in said School, and on motion of Dr. Foster, it was laid on the table.

The Superintendent reported that Wm. Tobey, who was connected with the disturbances in the Moseley School in April last, had returned to his seat in said School.

Mr. Carpenter was called to the chair, and Mr. Dore offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of this Board that William Tobey is in a great degree responsible for the difficulties that occurred in the Moseley School, in April last, therefore,

Resolved, That the interests of said school require his expulsion therefrom, and that he is hereby expelled.

Mr. Dore resumed the Chair.

The Superintendent presented a report respecting the crowded condition of the Moseley and Kinzie Schools. Also a proposition from the Industrial School Association to lease to the Board a School House on Liberty street in the South Division, and one on Bremer street in the North Division.

On motion of Mr. Sheahan, the matter was referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds and the Superintendent with power to act.

Mr. Steele offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committees on the several schools in their monthly reports of the condition of the Public Schools, include also a particular statement to the Board of the condition of the buildings and grounds occupied by the schools, and the manner in which they are kept and cared for.

HO FOR THE COUNTRY.—An agent, sent out by "The City Mission," reports a want of at least fifty men between this and Ottawa, to husk corn and gather in the large crop. The average pay is $13 a month and board. We doubt not there is a demand in almost every part of the State. Those men who have heretofore gone down south to work can thus benefit their families nearer home. Let no able-bodied man look for help this winter, who is mean enough to idle about the city when work is begging for hands in the country. Sober, able-bodied men can apply at 96 North Franklin street for information, from 12 to 1 o'clock. E. B. TUTTLE, City Missionary.

Books, Books.

Who wants good books at half price? One of the finest stocks of books west of New York City will be sold by J. A. Colby before January 15th, 1862, without regard to the original cost of the stock. Call soon and pick out your choice at your own price. Books without jewelry, books with jewelry, or jewelry without books. This is to close out a large stock, and a similar opportunity will probably never occur again in this part of the country. Remember the old stand, 118 Randolph street. oct. 8-4m

DIED:

At his residence, on Rio Grande street, on Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, SADOK PUTNEY. Funeral at Congregational Church, corner Rio Grande street and [illegible] avenue, at 2½ o'clock, on Friday, Nov. 1st. Friends are especially invited to attend.

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MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1861.

Money for all legitimate business purposes continues abundant. The trade of the city was never better supplied, and the cheap rates of exchange are very satisfactory to our merchantile classes. For several months past it has ruled at a quarter per cent premium—a much larger period than it has ever held at so low a figure in the history of the city. If our people continue to sell enough to pay for what they buy; especially if they insist on having a sound convertible currency, the price of New York exchange can never go much above what it is now.

We have always insisted that within a *few* years, when our fertile prairies shall all be brought under cultivation, exchange will rule in our favor, and at a discount in this market. Our grain receipts for 1860 are already enormous, and the figures for the year will foot up considerably more than FIFTY MILLIONS OF BUSHELS. Surely our people ought not to consume the proceeds of such an immense surplus, and when for any considerable time they do not, our customers must settle the balance of trade in coin, and exchange must rule in our favor. Considerable discussion is going on in well informed circles as to the effect our lack of a local currency will have upon the capital of the city. It is contended that its tendency is to aggregate capital, real money here, and if this policy is pursued that it will add immensely to the wealth of the city. Certain it is, that since our infamous currency went under, there has been more gold in circulation at the West than ever before. What currency we have is readily convertible, and everything moves along smoothly. The example of New York is cited. With a capital of $70,000,000, a specie reserve of from thirty-five to forty millions, a discount line of about $150,000,000, and deposits from a hundred millions and upwards, the New York banks have a circulation usually less than *ten millions* of dollars. Surely these facts prove that currency is not necessary to successful banking. More than that, they prove that the less currency the more real money a commercial city will have. Special pleading may attempt to bury out of sight this inevitable conclusion; but such facts as the statistics of the New York banks afford, are, or should be, worth a thousand fine spun arguments.

Acting upon the bitter experience of the past, our business public seem in no hurry to increase the volume of our currency. Both the Merchants' Association and the Board of Trade, and in fact our entire community, have determined to vote down the law establishing the "Union Bank of Illinois." Its provisions have been fully discussed and its defects pointed out in our editorial columns, and need not be repeated here. Our people prefer coin to currency, however good it may be. The example of New York should be rigidly followed. The fact needs no better illustration, that the less of "promises to pay" our business public tolerate, the more money they will have. Surely Chicago and the State of Illinois have paid enough for, and should understand this lesson thoroughly.

Exchange is a shade closer; but the outside and Board of Trade rates are still par@¼. The banks charge ¼. Gold, buying ¾@⅞; selling ⅞@1 premium. The higher figure is for small parcels.

MILWAUKEE.—We quote the following from the *Sentinel* of this morning:

Monetary matters were quiet and unchanged yesterday. The meager shipment of produce renders exchange close, and the banks paid ¼ per cent. freely for New York sight, selling at 1 per cent. premium. The supply of currency holds out fully equal to the demand, which is, however comparatively limited at present. Gold is in good demand and bringing 1½ per cent. premium. Treasury notes ¾ per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices for cash October 30, 1861:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	78¾	78¾
Galena	70¾	70¾
Rock Island	51¾	51¾
Burlington & Quincy	63¾	63¾
Michigan Southern, (preferred)	39¾	—
Michigan Southern, (common)	18¾	18¾
Cleveland & Toledo	36½	36¾
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	42	42
Missouri 6s	44¾	44¾
Virginia 6s	47	46½

Market, 1st board firm; 2d board firm.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of this morning says:

The decline of exchange, or the advance of current money, was the only noteworthy feature of the money market to-day. Some houses were drawing exchange at 6 per cent. premium for the notes of the current banks, and gold was selling at 6 to 7 per cent. We did hear that the Mechanics' Bank drew exchange at 5 per cent., but how this is we cannot say. The disbursements of the Government on accounts now due the Western Department will, in addition to the amount of exchange now in the market, make money matters very easy, and business will go on smoothly, and with much more activity.

NEW YORK.—The weekly averages of the banks of the city of New York, on Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 19:

Decrease in Loans	$4,539,792
Decrease in Specie	23,268
Decrease in Circulation	168,039
Decrease in undrawn Deposits	4,717,109

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury specie average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Oct. 27, 1860.	Oct. 26, 1861.	Oct. 19, 1861.
Capital	$69,158,040	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	123,362,636	147,288,646	151,828,438
Specie	22,798,590	42,260,616	41,282,884
Circulation	9,123,108	8,415,743	8,583,678
Gross Deposits	107,016,026	140,946,157	146,906,830
Exchanged	26,950,427	18,599,204	20,467,257
Undrawn	88,065,612	121,716,954	126,433,063
In Sub-Treas'y	4,887,008	7,110,317	9,127,107

The week opens on a quiet money market. There is very little doing outside of Bank on prime mercantile paper, the offering of which is light at 6@7 ⅌ cent. on the very best names, and 7 ⅌ cent. for fair double-name bills. There is less employment on Stock Loans, on demand, than early last week, and as private deposits accumulate at Bank the inclination of the market is to return to 6 ⅌ cent. Exchange for the Boston steamer is barely steady at last week's quotation, and some of the Brokers report the rates on England a small fraction easier. The range is 107¼@107½ for Bankers', and 106¾@107¼ for Merchant bills. The Sub-Treasury disburses heavily to-day, including $567,000 repaid to the Bankers on their previous advances. A draft of 10 ⅌ cent., or $3,500,000, the first instalment on the second credit of October 15, granted by the Banks to the Government, is notified for Tuesday (to-morrow.) The subscriptions and payments into the Sub-Treasury on account of the 7.30 ⅌ cent. Loan are about $570,000. The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows: Receipt, $1,865,995, including $369,133 for Treasury Notes, and $99,000 for Customs; payments, $4,806,697, including redeemed 6 ⅌ cent. notes; balance, this afternoon, $6,316,782.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1861.

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar, bu.
Canal	1977	10554	66947	100	1260	
G. & C. U. R. R.	1958	50495	2873	1515	730	414
R. I. R. R.	565	12250	1058	1000	350	400
Ill. C. R. R.	1675	22750	35350	350		1400
C. B. & Q. R. R.	709	18494	10893			
N. W. R. R.	1548	5125		366	360	
A. & St. L. R. R.	230	3400	9450	800		
Total	7897	120708	124862	4181	2690	2214

	Live Hogs	Grass Seed	Hides	Wool	Beef Cattle	Potatoes.
	No.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs	No.	bu.
Canal						362
G. & C. U. R. R.	199		5570		154	134
R. I. R. R.	163				17	
Ill. C. R. R.		8665	27976		33	600
C. B. & Q. R. R.	550		984	2842	36	
N. W. R. R.			8353		18	
A. & St. L. R. R.	50	6600	23575		35	72
Total	863	15265	75458	2842	253	1168

SHIPMENTS LAST FORTY EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar, bu.
To Buffalo	100	49150	54600			
To Oswego		13300	27000			
To Pt. Colborn		17300				
To Collingw'd	5588		30000			
To Ontona'a	348					
Total	6020	80650	111600			

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, OCT. 30.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Lumber, ft	430,000	Flour, brls	30,000
Staves, no	325,000	Wheat, bu	1,477
Coal, tons	600		
Potatoes, bu	200		
Iron, cds	184		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, OCT. 29.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Flour, brls	1,977	Lumber, ft	297,833
Wheat, bu	10,554	Shingles, No	49,500
Corn, bu	70,644	Salt, brls	500
Oats, bu	100		
Rye, bu	1,200		
Potatoes, bu	362		

This evening the Liverpool steamer of the 20th was telegraphed. Wheat had advanced 6d per cental and corn 2s@3s per quarter on the week. The effect of this news on the leading markets was to render them buoyant, and a material advance was gained on wheat.

There was a good demand for spring wheat for shipment, and the market advanced about ½c per bushel, and closed firm. Winter wheat was steady and in fair request. Of all grades the transactions amounted to about 100,000 bushels; at 80c for No. 2 White; 78c for No. 1 Red; 73c for No. 2 Red; 69@71c for No. 1 Spring; and 66@67c for No. 2 Spring—the sales being chiefly at the outside quotations. After the steamer was received, however, an active speculative demand took place, and about 20,000 bushels No. 2, Spring was sold at 69@70c—closing firm.

There was a good demand by Boston shippers for both winter and spring extras—the market for latter being considerably firmer. About 3000 brls changed hands at $4.40@5.00 for winter, and $3.75@4.10 for spring extras.

Corn was in good demand, and the market closed ½@¾c higher—with sales of 80,000 bushels at 21c for Canal Mixed afloat; 20@20½c for Mixed in store; and 17c for Rejected in store. Oats were dull, with sales at 14½c for No. 1 in store. Rye quiet. Barley was dull. Highwines continue dull at 14c. Timothy Seed quiet at $1.35@1.40.

Freights were dull and ½@1c per bushel lower—with engagement at 18½c for corn and 19@20c for wheat to Buffalo; and 27c for wheat to Oswego.

BEAUTIFUL WHITE WHEAT.—Messrs. G. C. Pearson exhibited to-day on 'Change a beautiful sample of Southern Illinois White Winter Wheat, which was taken from the hopper of the "People's Mills," Dongola, Union county, in this State. Its weight was 64 lbs to the measured bushel.

The National Loan.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 29th ult.]

There is rather better feeling in the National Loan, but the subscriptions are not what they should be. The Sub-Treasury received [illegible] of which $189,000 was from [illegible] and $47,000 from [illegible] [illegible] the second fifty millions of the loan. The banks upon this call have the right to pay in Treasury Notes, and if this is done to any important extent, another call will rapidly follow upon this. [illegible] made, it would be impolitic to rescind it.

The representatives of the Philadelphia and Boston banks, had a meeting here to-day with the Committee of our banks appointed to consult with Mr. Secretary Chase in reference to the third fifty millions of the National loan, and the remainder of the stock authorized by the Loan act of the called Congress. What was done at the meeting has not transpired. As far as we can get at the feeling of the members of the Committee, they are indisposed to go on with the National loan, and carry the burden of over a hundred million of Treasury Notes, unless they have the option of the 7 per cent. stock at par, which affords the prospect of some profit. Still, we have no doubt they will do everything which an enlightened patriotism calls upon them to do, and having put their hands to the plow, will not now look back, especially as "returning was as tedious as go o'er."

Interesting to Exporters of Cereals.

The Paris correspondent of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, writes that at Laval, in Mayenne, one of the Departments of France, the story had been circulated by farmers jealous of the large importations of American flour, that the barrels of that staple were largely adulterated with hurtful substances. The Mayor had accordingly interdicted the sale of American flour, but the chemists, on making an analysis of the samples, found that they were perfectly pure and rich in gluten. The correspondent adds that the prefect of the department would in all probability immediately overrule the Mayor's interdict.

We have several times seen the same statement which influenced the Mayor of Laval made by the London *Times*, as to the flour which America exports to both France and Spain. Within the last two foreign mails we have read that American flour was distributed at Madrid as well as at Laval. We are glad to see the jealous fabrications of selfish men contradicted by scientific analysis. The continent needs this season all the cereals it can get, and private sellers must not interpose, especially by lies, to obstruct the supplies of necessitous and public buyers.—*N. Y. Eve Post.*

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Dull and lower. The engagements were as follows:—To Oswego—Standard vessel, wheat at 27c. To Buffalo—schr Muskingum, corn at 18½c; schr Ethan Allen and brig Fanny Gardner, wheat at 19½c; standard vessel, wheat 20c; schr C Y Richmond, wheat on p. t.; schr Eveline and two standard vessels, wheat at 20c—freights closing after the steamer with an upward tendency.

FLOUR—Received, 7,897 brls; shipped, 6,020 brls. Market active and firm. Sales 50 brls Carbondale "Eagle Mills," choice white winter, to city trade, at $5.00 del; 100 brls Island Queen, 75 brls "Bluff Mills" do at $4.80 del; 100 brls "Romine" and 100 brls "Illinois Mills" do at $4.75 on track; 100 brls "Walnut Hill" do at $4.62½ del; 90 brls "Auburn" red winter at $4.50 del; 100 brls "Model Steam" do at $4 40 del; 300 brls choice winter extra at $4 70 del; 500 brls "Ionic" spring extra at $4 10 del; 110 brls "Favorite of the Union" 300 brls "Key City," 160 brls "Valley," and 100 brls "Lilian" do at $4 00 del; 100 brls "Union," 100 brls "Mohawk," 100 brls "Radiant," 100 brls "Turtle Mills," 100 brls "Warner," and 500 brls good spring extra, at $3 90 del; 100 brls "Genesee," and 100 brls "Scandinavian" at $3 85 del; 200 brls "Panton" and 300 brls "Acolian" on p. t.; 400 brls good extra at $3 80 del; 300 brls medium extra at $3.75 del; 200 brls "Tipton" superfine on p. t.; 300 brls super at $2.90 del; 50 brls superfine at $2.80 delivered.

WHEAT—Received, 120,708 bu; shipped, 80,650 bu. Market for Spring more active, and ½c higher. Winter wheat steady. Sales—WINTER—300 bu No 2 White in store at 80c; 2,800 bu No 1 Red in store at 78c; 2,000 bu No 2 Red in store at 73c. SPRING—1,000 bu No 1 in store at 69c; 5,000 bu do at 69½c; 15,000 bu do at 70c; 30,000 bu do at 70c; 5,000 bu do at 71c; 3,500 bu No 2 in store at 66c; 10,000 bu do at 66½c; 45,000 bu do at 67c; closing after the steamer with sales of No 1 spring at 69@70c.

CORN—Received, 124,862 bu; shipped 111,600 bu. Market firmer. Sales, 25,000 bu Canal Mixed at 21c afloat; 40,000 bu Mixed in store at 20c; 12,700 bu do at 20½c; 3,000 bu Rejected in store at 17c. (The 96,600 bu Canal Mixed quoted yesterday at 21½c afloat, should have been 21c afloat.)

OATS—Received, 4,181 bu; shipped, none. Market dull. Sales, 3,600 bu No 1 in store at 14½c; 2,000 bu do at 16c afloat.

RYE—Received, 2,690 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 400 bu No 1 in Store at 39c.

BARLEY—Received, 2,214 bu. Market dull. Sales, 200 bags common at 20c on track.

HIGHWINES—Market dull. Sales, 150 brls city at 14½c. Holders of country wines ask 14c—shippers offer 13½c.

ALCOHOL—Quiet and nominal at 31c.

MESS PORK—Old is scarce and in demand at $11.50.

MESS BEEF—Mess, $8 00; extra mess, $9.00.

LARD—15 pkgs prime leaf at 7c.

TALLOW—10 brls country at 7¼c.

TIMOTHY SEED—45 sks prime at $1.40; 15 bgs fair at $1.35.

BEANS—10 brls good at $1.45; 16 bu prime at $1.50.

EGGS—10 brls at 10½c; 15 brls at 10¾c.

BUTTER—115 pkgs common to fair at 6@7½c; Dairy, 10@12c.

POTATOES—500 bu choice at 25c del; 400 bu good at 20c on track.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 863 Hogs, 253 Beeves. Market for Cattle and Hogs steady. Sales were:

174	Hogs, averaging	275	lbs at	$2.90
46	"	230	"	3.00
100	"	260	"	3.00
45	"	250	"	3.00
40	"	240	"	3.00
50	"	250	"	3.00
42	Beeves,	1284	"	2.90
18	"	1350	"	2.50
12	"	1400	"	2.50
16	"	1190	"	2.25
24	"	1150	"	2.25
12	"	1050	"	2.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct 30.—FLOUR—Opened 5c better, but with only very moderate demand for export and home consumption. The market closed quiet at about the current figures of yesterday. Sales 15,400 brls at $5.50@5.55 for rejected; $5.55@5.60 for super state; $5 70@5.85 for extra state; $5 55@5 60 for super western; $5.75@6.00 for common to medium extra western; $5 90@6.05 for Chicago spring brands extra round-hoop Ohio; $6.15@6.50 for trade brands do. Canadian flour a shade better, with moderate business doing. Sales 1300 brls at $5.55@5.60 for super; $5.75@7.50 for common to choice. Rye flour quiet and unchanged at $3@4.10. Corn meal without change to notice.

WHISKY—without important change. Sales 325 brls at 20½c.

GRAIN—Wheat opened 1c better, but with only very moderate export inquiry, market closing quiet at about yesterday's prices. $1.18@1 21 for Chicago spring; 14,500 bu Racine spring at $1.22@1.24; 46,000 bu Mil club at $1.23@1 25; 13,000 bu amber Iowa at 1.25@1.28; 6,500 bu red state at $1 30; 26,000 bu winter red western at $1 30@1 34; 14,000 bu amber Mich at $1.35@1.36; 18,000 bu inferior and common white western at $1 25@1 30; 19,000 bu white western at $1 40@1 45; 1,600 bu red Ky at $1.35; 14,000 bu white Ky at $1.45@1.50. Rye scarce and firm at 73@80. Barley dull; 9,000 bu sold at 55@65. Corn a shade firmer with moderate demand for export and home consumption; sales 133,000 bu at 58@59 for unsound mixed western; 61½@62 for good to prime shipping do; 65 for western yellow. Oats dull at 39@40 for Canada, 40@41 for western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy and lower. Sales 745 brls at $14@15.50 for mess; $9 75@10 for prime. Beef dull and unchanged. Sales 100 brls at $4@4 50 for country prime; $5@5 50 for mess; $9@11.50 for repacked mess; $12.75@13 50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef inactive. Beef hams quiet and steady at $16@17 for western. Cut meats quiet at 5c for shoulders and 5@8c for hams. Lard dull and unchanged. Sales 300 brls at 8¼@9½c. Butter continues firm at 8@14c for Ohio and 11@17c for state. Cheese dull and heavy at 4@7c for common to prime.

GROCERIES—Coffee has been a little more active for Rio since our last, but the market generally is without important change. Sales 650 bags at 15½c, and 2,150 bags extra Reindeer on p. t. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Sales, 200 hhds Cuba at 8@8½c; 27 boxes Havana at 8¼c. Refined in moderate demand, but without material change in price. Ground granulated and crushed quoted at 10¾@10½c. Molasses steady, with moderate inquiry.

WOOL—The public sales of Bombay announced for to-day passed off with very good spirit, at full and advanced prices. The offerings comprised 760 bales of which the whole sold at 24@46¼, average 32@34.

STOCKS—Active and higher, closing buoyant at an advance. Ch & Rl 51¾; Ga & Ch 70¾; C & T 35½; Bush 37¾; Harl pfd 32¾; Erie pfd 52½; Erie 32¼; N Y C 78¾; Pac mail 84¾; Mo 6s 44¾; N C 6s; Cal 7s 81¾; Brooklyn water loan 87; Harl 13.

OSWEGO—Oct. 30.—Flour unchanged. GRAIN—Wheat dull. Sales 6000 bu Canadian club at $1.07. Corn quiet. Barley dull. Sales 5000 bush Bay Quinte at 53c. Rye and peas quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS.—Flour 55c to New York. Grain scarce and rates nominal. LAKE IMPORTS.—430 brls flour, 4000 bush wheat, 10,000 bush corn, 7,400 bush barley, 3,500 bush rye. CANAL EXPORTS.—5,290 brls flour, 27,000 bush wheat, 47,000 bush barley, 7000 bush rye, 3,800 bush peas.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—The market for beef cattle was less buoyant to-day in consequence of the large number of cattle which were offered at the various yards, and many of which were hurried forward in anticipation of remunerative prices. Allerton's yards were literally flooded with cattle from all the Western States, a large proportion hailing from Kentucky. The average quality of the stock was poor and the graziers bought largely, but for which the decline in prices would have been great. Only a few of the best cattle were sold at 8½c, and this must be considered as an outside rate. The bulk sold below 7¾ and very many at our lowest quoted rates. It was thought that some would be left. Milch cows were steady. Veal calves in fair request and market firm at our quotations. Sheep and lambs a shade easier, the brokers generally quoted 25c lower. Swine were dull at our quotations. The receipts were enormous. The following are the receipts of beeves, 6,128; cows, 104; calves, 838; sheep and lambs, 15,661; swine, 18,807. Quotations: beef, $6.00@8.50 ⅌ cwt; cows and calves $25@50c; veal calves 3¾@6c ⅌ lb; sheep and lambs $2.25@4.50; swine 3¾@4c.

Latest Foreign Markets.

PER EUROPA.] LIVERPOOL, Oct 18.

Flour firm and upward tendency. Wheat firm and 6d higher on the week. Corn still advancing. Pork dull and bacon steady.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.—Breadstuffs quiet and firm. Provisions dull.

Consols closed at 92⅝@92¾. More doing in American stocks.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... Oct. 30.

Prop J Barber, Brown, Grand River, 100m lumber.
Prop R H Foss, Wilson, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Bark Great West No 2, Rumsey, Buffalo, 94 cds wood.
Brig S A Clark, Christianson, St Joseph, 1900 R R ties.
Brig Fanny Gardiner, Sullivan, Buffalo.
Schr Wallace, Lorenzo, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Belle Stevens, Brown, St. Joseph, 30 m lumber, 40 cds wood, 300 bu potatoes.
Schr E Allen, Morris, Buffalo.
Schr White Cloud, [illegible], New Baltimore, 250 m staves, 75 m headings.
Schr Joe Dresden, Finnigan, White Lake, 60 m lumber.
Schr Yorktown, Johnston, Oswego, 200 tons coal.
Schr Rainbow, Wolf, Buffalo, 100 tons coal.
Schr Buena Vista, Lee, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Wallin, Waring, Holland, 30 m staves.

CLEARED ... Oct. 30.

Prop R H Foss, Wilson, Muskegon.
Prop J Barber, Brown, Grand River.
Prop Empire, Richardson, Ogdensburgh, 1,477 brls flour, lot of tobacco.
Brig S A Clark, Christianson, St Joseph.
Brig Northumberland, [illegible], Collingwood, 15,000 bu wheat.
Schr Wallace, Lorenzo, South Haven.
Schr Belle Stevens, Brown, St Joseph.
Schr Joe Dresden, Finnigan, Hamlin's Pier.
Schr Wallin, Waring, Holland.
Schr Buena Vista, Lee, Manistee.
Schr Rainbow, [illegible], Grand River.
Schr E Allen, Morris, Buffalo, 15,000 bu wheat.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED ... Oct. 29.

Glasgow, Ottawa, 4,000 bu wheat.
[illegible]
Amazon, La Salle, 4100 bu corn, 400 bu rye, 400 bu wheat.
Pilgrim, La Salle, 5000 bu corn.
[illegible], La Salle, 3500 bu corn, 300 bu rye, 300 bu wheat.
American Star, La Salle, 5000 bu corn, 200 bu wheat, 25 bu potatoes, 126 brls flour.
Antelope, La Salle, 1270 brls flour, 345,700 lbs tobacco.
Morrison, Morris, 2800 bu corn.
[illegible], Morris, 4000 bu corn, 10,000 lbs machinery.
Wave, Morris, 4300 bu corn, 100 bu oats.
Troubadour, Lockport, 4000 bu corn.
W W Dodge, Seneca, 4200 bu corn.
J L Alex., Lockport, 5000 bu corn, 800 brls flour.
J H Dickey, La Salle, 5327 bu corn.
Clarinda, La Salle, 4750 bu corn, 177 bu potatoes.

CLEARED ... Oct. 29.

Badger State, La Salle, 500 brls salt, 10 m shingles.
Hampton, Morris, 26 m ft lumber.
St Louis, La Salle, 9635 ft lumber, 20 m siding, 10 m shingles.
New York, [illegible], 15 m ft lumber, 125,000 lbs tan bark.
Sunshine, La Salle, 9400 ft lumber, 9½ m shingles.
Rescue, [illegible], 7250 ft lumber, 1250 ft siding, 5 m shingles.
Golden State, Ottawa, 73,931 ft lumber.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT.—The following vessels have passed this port since yesterday noon:

Up—Props Northern Light, Pittsburg, Fountain City, Saginaw, California, Ontario; barks Massillon, Vanguard, B A Stannard; brigs Mohegan, Ocean; schrs R B Hubbard, A G Morey, Dayton, S J Holley, Geo Davis, Rush, Norway.

Down—Prop Acme; bark Sturgess; schooners Persian, El Tempo, Gertrude, Alnwick, Ellen White, Harriet Foss.

THE WRECKS ON LAKE HURON.—The propeller Acme, which passed down yesterday afternoon, reports the vessels ashore at Presque Isle as lying in the same position as when last heard from. She passed there on Sunday morning, at which time the tug Reindeer had only just reached there. The remaining tugs were met coming out from Thunder Bay, where they had doubtless been for a harbor. The Reindeer was endeavoring to pull the Flying Cloud off when the Acme came by.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Miscellaneous

F. HAYDEN, New York. | W. Y. KAY, Chicago. | POLLOCK WILSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
No. 238 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM THEIR MANUFACTORIES AT
AUBURN, N. Y., NEWARK, N. J., AND COLUMBUS, O.,
THEIR FALL STOCK OF
SADDLE, HARNESS
AND
Carriage Materials,
Which, together with a complete assortment of
Hubs, Spokes, Felloes,
Shafts, Bows,
Springs and Axles,
THEY WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE FOR
CASH
At Prices that will not be Undersold
—
HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
Have always on hand the largest assortment of
PATENT DASH AND ENAMELED LEATHER, ENAMELED CARRIAGE AND OIL CLOTH, SKIRTING, BRIDLE, COLLAR, AND
Oak and Hemlock
HARNESS LEATHER,
Horse Collars, Horse Blankets, &c.,
Which, together with everything pertaining to the
SADDLERY HARDWARE LINE,
They will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction. oc8-g615-2m

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF
RICH MILLINERY GOODS,
At First Cost of Importation.
Our entire stock will be sold for cash until the whole is disposed of. Those who would avail themselves of Rare Bargains should call soon at 78 Lake street, (upstairs.)
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
WEBSTER & GAGE,
oc29-g682-1m 78 LAKE STREET.

MONEY SAVED.
A. G. DOWNS & CO.,
WILL SELL
Bleached and Brown Sheetings,
Bleached Skirtings,
Cotton Flannels, &c.
AT A SMALL ADVANCE FROM OLD PRICES.
Another Case of those choice
SHAKER FLANNELS,
Just opened.
A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake Street.

General Notices.

CANCER CURED.—I will remain in this city for a few weeks, and any person affected with cancer, by addressing "K," Post Office, will be consulted with free of charge.

CASH FOR A FLOURING MILL.—I have sold my mill in the East for cash, and wish to purchase one in the West, cheap for cash, with good locality for doing custom work, near a railroad, and driven by a never failing stream of water. Any person having such a mill for sale will please address me, giving full description and the lowest terms, care W. WATSON, Tonica, La Salle County, Illinois, at which place I shall be within a few days. THOS. F. JONES.

WOOD! WOOD!!—There are at present several cargoes of beech and maple wood for sale, at the north pier at Centreville, Manitowoc county, Wisconsin. PETER WERNER. October 18th, 1861.—oc18x24.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP.—A certificate entitling the bearer to $30 worth of Tuition in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, will be sold for $10 on application to W. W. SIKES, Box 1369, Chicago Post Office.

TAKEN UP BY THE SUBSCRIBER at corner of Wood and Jayne streets, West Chicago, Ill., on the 27th inst., a Brindle Cow. Has well set horns. The owner can have the same by applying as above, proving property, &c. WM. HASTINGS.

$1260 PER ANNUM.—A Leader of the Band wanted for the 16th Regiment of Infantry U. S. A., to receive the above pay. None but those who can bring the best certificate of their ability need apply. Head Quarters 16th Infantry, 151 Dearborn street, Chicago. N. L. DYKEMAN, Adjutant 16th Infantry. oc29-g168-1w

THE SECOND ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Insurance and Trust Company will be held at their office in Chicago, Illinois, at two o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the fifth day of November, A. D. 1861. ISAAC O. LOMBARD, Sec'y. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES. Assistant Quarter Master's Office, Chicago, Oct. 28th, 1861. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 4th day of November next at 12 o'clock M. for furnishing Hay, Oats and Straw, for use of the public horses at Camp Douglas; to be delivered at said Camp at such times and in such quantities as the commanding officer may direct. Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing the troops stationed at Camp Douglas with Wood and Straw, (the Wood to be of good sound merchantable quality, four feet long, and free from limbs and small sticks,) to be delivered at said Camp at such times and in such quantities as the commanding officer may direct. Proposals to mention the names of two sufficient sureties, and to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Army Supplies." The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the bids. J. A. POTTER, A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED, as THOMAS B. WOOD & CO. are receiving a large invoice of French Glass, imported by them before the extra duties. Also, a new supply of Lead, [illegible] and Lard Oils, and all other articles in their line of trade, and all at their usual low prices, at 172 Randolph street, Chicago.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—NOTICE.—All owners or occupants of buildings supplied with water by the Chicago City Hydraulic Company, are hereby notified that the Second Semi-Annual Payment of the Water Rates commencing May 1st, 1861, and ending May 1st, 1862, will be due and payable on the first of November next at the office of the Board of Public Works, Room No. 11 Court House. [illegible] By order of the Board. D. CARPENTER, President. Office of the Board of Public Works, Oct. 15, 1861.

HATS! HATS!! CHILDREN'S HATS!! In Beaver, Felt & Straw. A full selection for Winter Wear. 41 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Formerly S. J. HUBSTON & SHAW.

FOR SALE AT REALLY GREAT BARGAINS.—[illegible]

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! Revolvers of all kinds, [illegible]

TUG E. C. BLISH.—Any person having claims against Tug E. C. Blish are requested to present the same [illegible] Detroit, Mich., P. O. Drawer 219.

Wants.

WANTED—By a single gentleman, board in a respectable private family, where there are no other boarders preferred. Address Box 2383.

WABASH AVENUE.—We have for sale on Wabash avenue, near Jackson street, a House and Lot, [illegible] 58 Dearborn street.

WANTED—To Rent a furnished room, without board, by a single gentleman, for which a reasonable price will be paid. Must be on South Side east of Clark and north of Monroe streets. Address P. O. Box 2707, Chicago.

WANTED.—Twelve Buglers wanted immediately for the First Regiment "Yates Sharp Shooters." Applications will be received at the Recruiting Office here, or by letter, until Nov. 8th. FRED. W. MATTESON, Major 1st Reg't Yates Sharp Shooters.

☞ Wanted.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every one employed is doing well. Send for a Circular giving full particulars, enclosing a new three cent stamp, to J. M. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4233.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and wife wish to obtain board in a private family. Any one having a desirable suit of rooms can find a good and permanent occupant by addressing P. O. Box 2602. Avenue preferred.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—An American or German, who understands the retail business, to go to a town on the Mississippi river. Must be well recommended by last employers. Apply immediately to JOHN MARDEN, Chicago Type Foundry.

SADDLE AND HARNESS Makers Wanted. GOOD WAGES AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT. TURNER & SIDWAY, No. [illegible] Randolph street, Chicago.

To Rent.

FOR RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The residence of the undersigned, 44 North Halsted street, for rent, and furniture for sale. For particulars, apply at the office of GROVES & MORRIS, Canal street, between Randolph and Washington streets. JAMES H. MORRIS.

TO RENT.—A Room to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Inquire at 179 State street.

TO RENT—A well finished two-story House on Price Place, near Halsted street, containing nine rooms, water in the house, &c. &c. Inquire of W. MEGLADE, 174 South Desplaines, or 363 south Clark street.

TO RENT—The Residence of the undersigned, 232 Indiana street, corner Dearborn street. The house is pleasantly located, and contains five rooms on first story and six on the second; is supplied with gas furnace—hot and cold water, bath room, &c., and is in good repair throughout. R. C. LARNED. McCormick's building, cor. Randolph & Dearborn.

TO RENT—To a gentleman, one unfurnished room, in the third story of a first-class brick house situated on the North Side, within two minutes walk from Rush street Bridge, and one block west of Rush street. Said house is occupied by a very small and quiet family. Address, with references, Post Office Box 1001.

TO RENT.—Eagle Hotel will be rented on reasonable terms to a good hotel man. For further information inquire of E. MOORE, Eagle Hotel, opposite Chicago and northwestern Railway Passenger Depot.

TO RENT—The large Brick Packing House or Warehouse, 66 by 130 feet, four floors, just below Rush street Bridge. Also, frame Warehouse adjoining, 30 by 60 feet; both lots having river front. Also, two first class Brick, and one Frame Dwelling, near corner of Pine and Michigan streets. Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON, or of the subscriber, No. 15 Court House. B. CARPENTER.

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it, eligibly located in the West Division, suitable for a Lager Beer Saloon or Retail Grocery. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Also, Building Lots to lease eligibly located in the West Division. Also, Land suitable for garden purposes. Apply to J. F. BOSTON, 100 Washington street, Room No. 6.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—House on Michigan avenue for rent. House near Union Park for rent or sale. Lots on West Side for lease or sale. Store on Dearborn street for rent, with Bank Vaults. Apply to P. H. CUTTING, Room No. 2 Walker's Block, Dearborn street.

TO RENT—A large three-story and basement House, No. 510 Wabash avenue, in complete order, with Gas, Water, Bath Room, &c. Good Yard and Barn on the premises. It is a desirable house and location, and will be rented from now till the first of May for some less than the stated rent and without doubt can be rented for any length of time to a good tenant. Enquire of E. GOODRICH for particulars, corner of Clark and Monroe streets (upstairs.) Possession given immediately.

TO RENT. PIANOS AND MELODEONS. To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, one stairs, near Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Suits of Rooms, and single Rooms can be obtained with board, at No. 71 Wabash avenue. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room with bedroom attached, suitable for a family, also room for single gentlemen, at 163 South Clark street.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board, can now be obtained at 266 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at 122 North Wells street.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suit of front rooms, in a private family, to rent, located on Wabash Avenue, north of Adams street. Address P. O. Box 1948.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 40 Van Buren street, third door east of State street.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and families can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 99 Michigan avenue. Also a few day boarders. References exchanged.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply to [illegible] of the firm of Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner, at 64 Lake street.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. [illegible], Lake Forest.

STEAM ENGINE AND MACHINERY.—For sale a new Stationary Steam Engine, cylinder 15x24, with Tubular Boiler and Fixtures complete. Also, all the Iron Work complete for a Flour Mill of three run Burr Stones. Apply to THOMAS [illegible], Master Mechanic G. & C. U. R. R., at the Shops of the Company, West Side.

Lost.

$5.00 REWARD.—Strayed or stolen from the subscriber last Saturday evening Oct 26th, a light brindle cow, about seven years old, white on her belly and flank, had a double strap around her neck, her tail is white, and her head is cropped; is heavy with calf. Whoever will return her to the subscriber, southwest corner of North Curtis and Hubbard streets, West Division, will receive the above reward. MAURICE MURPHY.

Candidates.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.—William T. Barron offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing November election, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

JAMES B. BRADWELL, a resident of Cook County for the last twenty-six years, is a candidate for County Judge at the ensuing November Election. His platform is Down with Party—Down with Traitors—Enforce the Laws—Support the Constitution, and Maintain the Union.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUBSISTENCE. Assistant Quarter Master's Office, U. S. Army, Chicago, October 28th, 1861. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 4th of November next, at 12 o'clock M. for furnishing subsistence to the troops at Camp Douglas. COMPOSITION OF THE RATION. Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef, twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread, or one and a fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans, or in lieu thereof ten pounds of rice, or in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of desiccated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee, or in lieu thereof, one and one-half pound of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and one-fourth pound of adamantine candles, or one and one-half pound of tallow candles; four pounds soap, and two quarts of salt. Fresh beef will be issued as often as four days in the seven, at the option of the commanding officer. The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the bids. Proposals to mention the names of two sufficient sureties, and to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Subsistence." J. A. POTTER, A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

ESCAPED.—JOHN LYELL, of Pulaski County, Ill., escaped from the Insane Hospital, at Jacksonville, last Sunday. He is 32 years old, short and stout built, has curly hair and complexion, is partially bald; whiskers and beard full, has rather a down look, and seldom speaks to strangers without asking for tobacco. Had on when he left, dark pants, drab frock coat, and slit hat. Was last seen in Adams county going north. Information thankfully received. ANDREW McFARLAND, Supt.

EARTH FOR FILLING UP Lots, Streets, or for manufacturing Brick, can be procured free of charge on application at the Dry Dock, No. 284 South Wells street. DOOLITTLE & OLCOTT.

UNION PARK PROPERTY.—For sale on very low terms, three lots fronting east, opposite the centre of Union Park, each about 70 feet in width by 125 ft. depth to an alley. Perhaps the choicest residence lots in the city. Inquire of WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Metropolitan Hall.

CANDLES.—Grocers and others in want of BARRETT'S STEARIC LIGHTS, Will find them by applying to J. L. PATTERSON, Purchasing Agent, I. C. R. R. Office, Room No. 8, third story Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street.

HATS! BONNETS!! HATS! BONNETS!! In every variety, FOR WINTER WEAR, At 41 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., Formerly S. J. HUBSTON & SHAW.

RICHMOND HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL. BOARD REDUCED TO $1.50 PER DAY. E. WINNE & SON Proprietors.

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR. [illegible] CHESTNUTS, HICKORY NUTS, &c. E. C. STANLEY, 125 South Water street.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the celebrated MR. CHANFRAU. Three Glorious Pieces. The celebrated comedy of NOVELTY. [illegible]

MR. J. G. LUMBARD'S BENEFIT CONCERT AT BRYAN HALL, On Thursday Evening, Oct. 31st, For which occasion the following Ladies and Gentlemen have tendered their services: MRS. E. G. BOSTWICK, MRS. CASSIE MATTISON, MR. GEO. F. ROOT, MR. FRANK STAAB, MR. FRANK LUMBARD, MR. E. A. PAYNE, Conductor. TICKETS 50 cts. PROGRAMME.—Part First. 1—Piano Forte Fantasia, from "Il Trovatore" Mr. Franz Staab. 2—Aria and Cabaletta, [illegible] 3—Cavatina, from [illegible] 4—Song, "The Wanderer" Mr. Geo. F. Root. 5—Sacred Song, [illegible] Composed expressly [illegible] 6—Duett, "Larboard Watch" Messrs. F. and J. G. Lumbard. Part Second. 1—Ballad, [illegible] 2—Song, "The Wanderer" [illegible] 3—Etude de Concert [illegible] 4—Andante, from [illegible] 5—Tyrolian Air [illegible] 6—Solo and Chorus, National Anthem. ☞ Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY. Corner Madison and Clark sts. [illegible] CHILDREN'S CLASS [illegible] See Box 1867.

Railroads.

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD. [illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible]

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects. With 285 Miles of Double Track, THREE DAILY TRAINS [illegible] FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA, All connecting direct to New York. Morning Mail, Afternoon Fast Line [illegible] Express. One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York [illegible] VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON. [illegible] Express Trains Run Daily—Sundays Excepted. NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. [illegible] BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON Good via any of the Sound Lines. Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE. FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. Buy Tickets via Pittsburg. TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL [illegible] OFFICES. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. [illegible]

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. [illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME. [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street. [illegible] "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1861.

☞ Subscribers will find the time of the expiration of their subscriptions on the printed slip containing their names. Please renew before the time is stopped.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

A telegraph to the Pacific is at last accomplished. The line was formally opened, yesterday, and formal greetings exchanged between New York and San Francisco in honor of the event. We shall now (any accident to the wire excepted) be in daily communication with the Pacific slope. The Pony Express is no more, and time is annihilated; indeed, more than annihilated to the Californians, since the difference is three hours in their favor.

A LICK AT THE BANK LAW.

At a full meeting of the Chicago Board of Trade—a body that consists of about [illegible] hundred of the business men of this city—a resolution condemnatory of the Banking Law submitted to the people for adoption or rejection at the approaching election, was passed, last evening, with hardly a dissenting voice. Let us hope that this action will be generally imitated by the business men of the State, and that each man who is interested in a sound and wholesome currency, will constitute himself a committee of one to see that the tickets in every country, at every poll and of every party, have appended to them these words:

"*Against the Banking Law on a Specie Basis!*"

Has not the State of Illinois suffered enough by wild-catters and currency makers?

THE COAST EXPEDITION.

The sea coast expedition under command of Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, which sailed from Annapolis on Tuesday, the 22d, has received a further addition to its force, at Fortress Monroe, and is now out at sea, where the sealed orders will be opened to govern its future course. There are at least 20,000 men on board, independently of the marines and crews of the ships; and the vessels that make up the squadron are of all descriptions and suited to almost any kind of service. In their inability to protect all the vulnerable points of a seacoast of over two thousand miles, the rebels have not probably done much to protect any. They do not know, as we do not, where the blow is to fall; and in the general concentration of their forces in Virginia, we believe that Charleston, Savannah, or even New Orleans, would fall an easy conquest to the expedition now afloat. This expedition is really the first imposing demonstration of power that we have made since the breaking out of the war. It is worth almost as much as a land force of 200,000 men, if, indeed, it shall not prove to have struck the rebellion a deadly blow before the Grand Army of the Potomac gets a chance at it.

EDWARDS'S FERRY.

Our repulse at Edwards's Ferry appears more and more disastrous as we get fuller reports of the action. Whereas it seemed at first that, in compensation for a great sacrifice of life, we had gained a foothold upon the Virginia shore, it is now evident that we have gained nothing except another lesson in defeat. There are no Federal troops on the Virginia side. Some 23,000 men, the aggregate commands of the neighborhood, are indeed rallied at the Ferry under Gen. Banks, but since the first fatal attempt to cross the river we have heard of no other being made. The first great mistake was in the limited means of transportation across. The second, was the want of information as to the force of the enemy in that quarter. Our advance, upon the left wing, worked its way over in a single scow. The right wing had somewhat better facilities, though not enough. The enemy would seem to have understood this, and to have permitted the crossing until a sufficient number should be over to make the slaughter of them terrible. Less than 3,000 in all crossed. They were then led into ambuscades and dangerous places, by the wily foe, and that they stood so well and made so brave a fight speaks of the gallantry of our troops, and makes the sequel more painful. The loss of that day, in killed, wounded and drowned, is almost equal to Bull Run itself. Our ranks appear to have been decimated. Stragglers are indeed coming back to camp, but the official list which the Government is said to have in course of preparation will tell a sad tale.

Now it is difficult to find an excuse for this. It is stated that the advance was planned and agreed upon, ten days before. It was needful, before any great movement in front of the army, that its flanks, particularly at Leesburg, should be well guarded, and this could only be done on the Virginia side. From Prospect Hill northward, there is a serious break in our lines. A heavy column of the enemy perhaps his entire left wing, bulges in, holding Leesburg and the turnpike down almost to Drainsville. This is the enemy against whom Gens. Stone and Banks were to move simultaneously. Gen. McCall felt of the enemy at Drainsville, and fell back to a convenient distance to catch the game when it should be stirred up above. The movement across the river should, then, have been made with more elaborate preparation than a single scow. Here was the fault, and though a costly lesson, and one that common prudence might have avoided, it may serve a purpose. Our army must be thrown across at this point, and the enemy driven back from Leesburg, before any movement is made elsewhere.

WHY NOT?

The resort to emancipation as a justifiable sufficient means for putting down the rebellion has been objected to, on the ground that it is unconstitutional, and that it would be a departure from the true object of the war. We have, in former articles, effectually disproved both of these objections, and have shown that they have no foundation. We have demonstrated the proposition that the slaves of rebels may be emancipated by the military power of the Government whenever such a measure is called for by military necessity, not by violating any provisions of the Constitution, but under and by virtue of its authority. We have shown that under the Constitution their property is no more sacred than any other property, and that the slaveholder's right to his human chattel is no more strongly or specially guarded than are the numerous other rights which pertain to every loyal citizen. We have shown, too, that rebellion forfeits all rights, and that whether and how far they shall in fact, as well as in theory, become forfeit, depends only upon the judgment of military tribunals, acting constitutionally and according to the laws and usages of civilized nations.

The constitutional objection was worthy of an argument, and we submit that the positions we have taken are unanswerable. But the other objection, that the abolition of slavery is not the object of the war is a mere fetch, as nobody has ever asserted the contrary. But while it is true that we are fighting to maintain the Government [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1861. NUMBER 31.

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1861.

☞ Subscribers will find the time of the expiration of their subscriptions on the printed slip containing their names. Please renew before the paper is stopped.

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The constitutional objection was worthy of argument, and we submit that the [positions] we have taken are unanswerable. The other objection, that the abolition of slavery is not the object of the war is a [truism], as nobody has ever asserted [it]. But while it is true that we [are fighting] to maintain the Government and preserve the Union, we have shown conclusively that the emancipation of the slaves of rebels and traitors may be resorted to as properly and necessarily incident to our main purpose. We do not propose further to debate these points, or to weary our readers with any repetition of an argument upon them. We propose now, in reference to this measure, the simple question at the head of this article—Why Not? All question in regard to the enormity and wickedness of the rebellion has long ago been settled. The fixed determination of the loyal States to put forth their utmost power and energy in crushing it has been sufficiently vindicated. The magnitude and importance of the contest is no longer debatable. For the purpose of arousing the energies of loyal people, and awakening them to the stern reality of events that had burst upon us with unparallelled suddenness and rapidity, the speeches of such patriots as Joseph Holt and Daniel S. Dickinson were well timed. But to-day such harangues would fall tamely upon the ears of the thoroughly aroused champions of loyalty. Practical questions only are now worthy of consideration. And this question of emancipation is eminently practical. If resolved upon and carried out with firmness and efficiency, it will prove in the contest a most potent element of success. In every conceivable point of view it will tend to weaken the rebellion. Then why not resort to it? We are told that it will divide the loyal men of the country. But how? Will it drive loyal men into the ranks of the rebels? Will it induce them to turn traitors? The antecedents of some antiquated politicians may induce them to growl at any measure that interferes with their old partisan notions, but it is declared by competent authority that the confiscation of a rebels, property shall extend to the emancipation of his slaves, what do such men propose to do about it? Let it be remembered that every man who gives aid and comfort to the enemy is himself a traitors. Will these men become traitors for the sake of slavery? Do they prefer human bondage and the sway of irresponsible lust and power to the preservation of the Union and the triumph of Justice and Right? We would rejoice to administer this test to their patriotism. If there are men among us who will be true and loyal only so long as the war is carried on just according to their views of propriety, what are they better than the rebels who are seeking to overthrow the Government for no better reason? For ourselves we have no fears upon this point. With a love for the Union and devotion to the country that is limited by no personal considerations, we would risk all upon the sanction by the people of the extremest action in this direction that the authorities can be nerved up to take. The masses of the loyal men of the country will never sacrifice the Union to slavery. There will be no division among them. A few may threaten and bluster, but they dare not act. We say to such men that the great car of human progress is rolling on. It will crush every obstacle. Let them clear the track when the bell rings.

It is also said that emancipation will dishearten and drive from us the loyal men of the Slave States. That is a mere assumption. We have failed to discover a single indication to support it. On the contrary, we believe there are thousands of true loyal men in Kentucky and Maryland, and Virginia and Missouri, and even Texas, who would hail it with delight. They are not only loyal to the Government, they are loyal to humanity. Living in the midst of slavery, they have been to some extent borne down and enervated by its inevitable tendencies. Emancipation would fill them with new vigor and energy. They would rally with renewed zeal around the flag of our Union, feeling assured that the defeat of the rebellion would bring to them and to the States they live in, more than to any others beneficial results, that it would wipe out a terrible hereditary curse that they had feared would forever hold them and their children in its stifling grasp. Indeed, they would almost bless the rebellion for creating such a golden opportunity.

We repeat the question then. Why not? Why not destroy the great fountain of treason, and leave the country safe against the plotting and incendiarism of traitors forever after? Why not strike the monster in a vital part? Why not take the only step which will extract the greatest possible amount of good from all this evil? We rejoice in the certain indications that public opinion is rapidly tending towards this only manly, humane, sensible solution of our troubles. The eyes of the people are not dim, nor their ears deaf. They see already the distant flash, and hear the muttering thunder that is to leave our social atmosphere more clearer and purer when the storm is over. In truth, there is no rational negatie to our question—WHY NOT?

COL. BAKER'S REGIMENT.

The Federal loss in the action of Edwards's Ferry, where Senator Baker fell while gallantly leading his regiment, was much heavier than the first dispatches led us to suppose. The regiment which he commanded was made up chiefly of returned Californians residing in Philadelphia. It was nearly destroyed in the attack, being assailed by 5,000 rebels. The regiment took into action 680 men and brought back only 184. There were killed 30, wounded 125, drowned in the retreat across the river 21, taken prisoner 300—total, 496. This is a severe blow.

It is stated that Col. Baker was killed by a rebel dragoon who rode close to him and fired five shots from a revolver, each ball taking effect. The slayer was immediately brought down by Capt. Derriel, who brought off the body of his Colonel by heading a desperate charge of his company for that purpose.

MASON AND SLIDELL.

The report comes from Key West that Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the Confederate Commissioners to England and France, arrived at Cardenas, Cuba, the 16th, on the steamer Theodora, from Charleston. This is altogether more probable than the first story of their sailing under flying colors in the Nashville, and we see no reason to disbelieve it. They are now on neutral soil, and may sail to England at their leisure under the protection of a neutral flag. But what will the three fast steamers do, that were sent out to overhaul the Nashville? We more than suspect that the Nashville story, which strangely enough the Confederates were anxious we should get at the earliest moment, was a blind to throw our Government off the scent. Indeed, it seemed singular, at the time, that a vessel of the draft of the Nashville, could pick her way out of Charleston harbor so quietly; much more that she should undertake a trans-Atlantic voyage. The Confederate Commissioners are now turned loose upon the world. It remains to be seen what they will do.

☞ Mr. Breckinridge is at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and proposes, in a card, to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate. It is altogether unnecessary.

NORTHERN REVERENCE FOR SLAVERY.

The reverence for slavery exhibited by Northern people, is their most singular trait of character. They seem to regard the system with superstitious awe, which to touch puts a man's soul in peril. An example of this feeling of veneration for the peculiar institution is related by our Cairo telegraphic correspondent, in these words:

An expedition, consisting of three companies of the 2d Illinois Cavalry, one company of Infantry from the 17th Regiment, under command of Major J. J. Weed, embarked on the steamer Memphis this morning, and landed on the Kentucky shore, and proceeded [south] to the plantation of Col. Turner, of the rebel army, expecting to meet with a force of [rebels], who were reported to be quartered on Turner's plantation; but on arriving at the place, no enemy was found. A search was made of the premises, which resulted in the discovery of numerous letters confirming the treason of Col. Turner and implicating other parties, among whom is Gov. Magoffin. No arms were found, but in face of the evidence presented it was deemed proper to arrest the overseer and take the mules and horses, forty in number, which was done. The expedition returned here at seven o'clock this evening, with their prizes.

There is little doubt but the expedition also helped themselves to whatever corn, oats and bacon that were found on the premises. But not a "nigger" was touched. Here was a plantation "well stocked with slaves"—one that would have filled the renegade Mitchell's heart with delight. The owner is a rank traitor, and his house was a rebel rendezvous. The evidence of his guilt was confirmed by numerous treasonable letters found on the premises. So guilty was this slaveholder that Major Weed had no hesitation in confiscating the horses and mules found on the plantation. He even went so far as to capture the *overseer*. But this was the nearest approach made to the divine institution. The expedition "scooped out" all the moveable property this rebel possessed, save the human chattels, which made him a rebel. The *cause* of his treason was too sacred to take away. Col. Turner never became a traitor to his country on account of mules, horses, bacon corn or oats.

The property of which he was deprived was innocent of causing his great crime. The tempter was *slavery*. He raised his patricidal hand to destroy the most beneficent Government on earth, that on its ruins a Slave Empire might be reared. He seeks to endow slaveholding with untrammelled dominion, and to place the keys of absolute power in its hands. The immense privileges his class has enjoyed, are not enough to satisfy his heart's cravings. It was not sufficient for him, that slavery was protected by the Government and suppported by the North. It must be made the Autocrat of the continent. All knees must bend before it and do it homage. This rebel Turner doubtless dreams of a reopening of the African slave trade, when negroes will be imported by the cargo, and sold "cheap for cash and approved credit," and when the whole American population shall consist of the favorite Southern trinity: slaveholders, slaves and poor white trash—the latter to be employed as a police to keep the "niggers" down.

For the sake of greater present power and absolute future dominion, this man Turner committed the crime of treason, the penalty of which is confiscation and death. If Major Weed had found Turner and a force of secesh on the plantation, he would have promptly opened fire, shot the said Turner and sabered his force, and then seized and carried off all the valuable property which was portable, except the slaves, the cause of all the mischief. They would have been left behind in bondage, to tempt the heirs to continue the rebellion. It makes one's heart sick to witness the manner in which this war is conducted. Our people are putting forth such an effort as the world has never seen to save their Union and Government, and crush the slaveholder's revolt. But they waste their strength in blows aimed at *effects*, not *causes*. The end for which the war is waged, is declared to be the preservation of our Nation and Government. But the most effectual means to accomplish that desired end, are not employed. The people grow impatient at the slow progress of our army, and complain that such vast forces effect so little. And yet they will persist in shutting their eyes and ears to the reason of the failure of their mighty efforts. They allow the enemy the use of four millions of slaves. They permit the rebels to work these slaves against them—to employ them in the army, in the workshops, and in the fields. The slaves are permitted to be made the powerful auxiliaries of treason and the active allies of the rebels. Hence, our soldiers are obliged to fight the whole Southern population—black and white, bond and free. We offer no objections to the rebels employing the slaves to fight us—to help destroy the Union—but we shrink back aghast at the bare thought of our employing those slaves to fight the rebels, and help us to save the Union. And this too, notwithstanding we *know* that the slaves are loyal at heart, and are coerced into supporting the rebellion, and that they would ten thousand times rather work or fight for Uncle Sam than for Secesh. We murmur because Gen. McClellan with his army of a quarter of a million of brave men, are held at bay by the rebel forces, but we refuse to reflect that if a column of ten thousand determined men, were landed on the coast of South Carolina, and would raise the banner of emancipation—proclaiming freedom to all bondmen who would come and strike for freedom, that a panic would seize the traitors, and the rebel army on the Potomac, would melt away like snow before the sun, and leave the road open to Richmond and as much further as our army choose to advance. Every rebel would have important business demanding his immediate presence at home. The insurgents would quickly sue for peace and make their submission to the Union. Slavery might be wiped out of South Carolina, Georgia and other Cotton States, but the rebellion would be crushed, the Union saved and peace restored to the Nation. The haughty slave power would be humbled, crippled and the remainder of the system placed in process of ultimate extinction. But will any such effectual step be taken? Doubtful. Northern reverence for slavery is too ingrained and deep-seated to permit any interference with it—even as a means of putting down the rebellion. Many people would rather see the Union annihilated than be considered "Abolitionists," than to touch the divine Institution.

Gentlemen slave preservers, how long do you expect that it will take to quell this slave-holders' rebellion while you preserve the *cause* of the revolt?

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

A Washington dispatch states that Cassius M. Clay, our Minister to Russia, has intimated to the Government that in view of the vastness of the contest and threatening attitude of the rebels, he would prefer to surrender his present commission as Representative to Russia and enter the army in active defence of the Government. The Cabinet has the subject under consideration, and Kentuckians are anxious for the return of the gallant Cassius.

THE REGULARS.—The new regiments of the army, as far as organized, are being concentrated at Perryville, Md., which is at the mouth of the Susquehanna River, opposite Havre de Grace. The 11th and 14th, each about half full, are now there.

Ohio Military Stats.

Quartermaster D. L. Wood, of Ohio, is closing up his office accounts to the 15th inst., to take a captaincy in the regular army, makes an interesting report to Gov. Dennison of the operations in his department. Upon the 15th of April, the date of the President's proclamation, there was really nothing of value among the military assets of his office. Indeed, he had been trying to work off the old staff, under the Southern pressure, which, up to that time, promised more a market for our military stores than any use for them in our own hands. Since that time the State has purchased twenty four rifled 6-pounders, 1,600 solid shot, 3,200 shell, the complete equipments for one cavalry regiment, 10,380 Enfield rifles, 420 Whitney rifles, 27,371 infantry accoutrements, cartridges by the hundred thousand, and percussion caps by the million. There have also been received from the United States [illegible] muskets altered to percussion, 15,020 new muskets, 740 new French rifles, 25,363 infantry accoutrements, 3,000 Hotchkiss shot, the same number of [shell], and liberal amounts of cartridges and percussion caps. The State laboratory has also turned out an immense quantity of ammunition. Twenty-seven old smooth bore cannon belonging to the State have been bushed and rifled, and over 20,000 muskets refitted and rifled. In the matter of clothing, the following are some of the figures:—26,765 pairs of blankets, 20,915 overcoats, 30,000 trowsers, 13,694 blouses, 10,000 jackets, 25,435 shoes, etc. Of camp equipage—2,894 tents, 20,000 tin plates and cups, 1,691 axes, 1,569 hatchets, etc.

Awards for clothing, for the Ohio troops, were made on the 15th as follows:—Caps and covers, 9,000, at $0.85; cavalry and artillery jackets at $4.90; infantry trowsers, 6,000, at $3.80; lined blouses, 6,000, at $3.10; shirts, 18,000, at $15 per dozen; drawers, 18,000, at $12 90 per dozen; cavalry overcoats, 3,000, at $10.75 each; infantry overcoats, lowest bid, $9 50, no award; shoes, 6,000, at $1 40 per pair; blankets, 4,500 pair, at 85c per lb., no award made; boots, 3,000 pair, at $40 per dozen; socks, 18,000, at 20c a pair.

The enumeration of Ohio regiments has gone up now to the 79th infantry. There are six or eight regiments of cavalry, but there seems to be some dispute as to the enumeration. Thus, Taylor's Cavalry, at Cincinnati, and Col. Doubleday's (Wade & Hutchins) at Cleveland, are each claiming to be the 2d Ohio cavalry. Both regiments are full and nearly ready to take the field.

Col. Dickey's Cavalry Regiment.

A correspondent, writing from Ottawa, speaks encouragingly of the progress made by Col. Dickey's Cavalry Regiment in their drill and equipment. The Chicago company have elected Lieut. Collins Captain, in place of C. C. James, promoted to Major. This is said to be one of the best companies of the regiment, though when all are so good it would be unjust to make comparisons. Major William McCulloch (brother of the rebel General) has been promoted to Lieut Colonel. The editor of the Princeton *Republican*, who has visited the camp, says:

On Monday we passed through the camp and was much pleased to see the order that reigned. We tarried for an hour to see some several companies drill. We were much delighted in witnessing the evolutions, and especially with the spirit and life, and apparent delight with which the horses seemed to enter into the whole exercise. They seemed to understand it as well, and enter into it with as much interest as the men. Some 300 or 400 of them exercised all the way into the city, sometimes eight abreast, and then falling back to four, and thus teaching their horses and learning the men to quickness, precision of movements, as well as dignity of carriage. They were a fine set of fellows, and had horses in general worthy of their noble riders. Give them an opportunity and we shall be very much mistaken if they do not make their mark.

The Plot Against Gen. McClellan.

The plot in high circles at Washington—Military and Administrative—to supersede Gen. McClellan or seriously cripple him, lest, forsooth, he shall win the hearts of the people to the exclusion of his enviers, was the subject of a meeting in the Detroit Board of Trade, on Thursday, when the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That this Board solemnly enters its protest against the removal of General McClellan, and demands of the Government that it will at once demand the author of the above statement, and, if false, proceed against him as a public enemy.

Resolved, That the business men of this city will view with feelings of displeasure and distrust any attempt on the part of either the Government or designing politicians to interfere with Gen. McClellan as commander of our armies on the Potomac.

Resolved, That no man, be he a Cabinet Minister or a private citizen, deserves either the support or respect of any true and loyal lover of the Union that would try to bring discredit on the name and fame of one in whom all our hopes are centered, and we hereby declare that we have faith, strong, unbounded, unswerving, and abiding, in the Christian gentleman and soldier who now holds command on the Potomac.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every city, town and hamlet throughout the State, to protest in thunder tones against either telegraphic or Government attacks on General McClellan.

Illinois Politics.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—Hon. Murray McConnell, the Union candidate for Congress in the 6th (Springfield) district, has published an address to the voters, in which he lays down his platform as "for the war," and no party until peace is restored throughout the whole Union. He upbraids the rump of the Democracy which is now prostituting the name of the old party to serve their base purposes, and declares that although a life long Democrat, he can see no advantage to come now from an adherence to old party lines and worn out party issues. The *Register* and the clique whom it represents rather squirm under McConnell's sarcasm, and when he charges them with disloyalty to an honored party, their only response is "you're another." The Democratic Convention re-assembled at Springfield, on the 24th, and the *Register* promised that it should nominate a "true Democrat" in place of Mr. Thornton, who once declined the honor. We have not the name of the candidate, and it's not of the slightest consequence. Any man would be sunk, and ought to be, under such a platform as that adopted on the 9th instant.

HON. I. N. MORRIS.—This gentleman, in reply to an invitation to address the Democracy of Brown county, (which he declines to do on account of ill health,) writes:

"Nor have I any apprehension that the firm and unanimous support which the Democratic leaders and masses are now giving to the Constitution and the Union, will ever be deemed evidence of infidelity to Democratic principles, or a want of loyalty to the organization and creed of the Democratic party. If we hope to regain and perpetuate the ascendency of our party, we should never forget that a man cannot be a true Democrat unless he is a loyal patriot."

COLES, DOUGLAS AND MOULTRIE.—Hon. H. P. H. Bromwell is the Union candidate for the Convention from the District composed of the counties of Coles, Douglas and Moultrie. Orlando B. Ficklin is the Democratic candidate for the same place.

ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT.—The Union District Convention, at Berlin, has nominated Geo. W. Pleasants of Rock Island for delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

PRINCETON DISTRICT.—Mr. Kelsey, the regular Union candidate for delegate to the Convention, having declined, the Princeton *Republican* hoists the name of John H. Bryant, who received the next highest number of votes for the nomination. There is another candidate—Mr. Templeton.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The acceptance by Hon. Wm. A. Richardson of his commission as Brigadier General of volunteers, will, as in the cases of Gen. McClernand, Gen. Curtis, and other Congressional appointees, require a special election to be held to fill his seat in Congress. It is too late now to fill the vacancy at the regular November election, and a special day will probably be named by the Governor.

☞ Mr. Seward has reversed the practice in the State Department hitherto in regard to passports to colored persons, and such persons who desire to go abroad are furnished with the proper certificate of citizenship. Rev. H. H. Garnet, the well known colored clergyman of New York, appeared in London a few weeks since with such a document. The English abolitionists are pleased with this reform.

MINNESOTA FATHERS.—Last week John A. Coleman, of Medina, Hennepin county, Minn., brought down to Fort Snelling four sons, and saw them sworn into a company of the 3d Regiment. It was with difficulty he restrained the fifth and youngest, a lad of 15 years, from accompanying his brothers.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.
San Francisco Greets New York.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The following was received this evening:

SAN FRANCISCO, October 25, 1861.

To the Mayor of New York:

San Francisco to New York sends greeting, and congratulates her on the completion of the enterprise which connects the Pacific with the Atlantic. May the prosperity of both cities be increased thereby, and the projection of this important work meet with honor and reward.

[Signed] H. F. TESCHEMAKER, Mayor of San Francisco.

ILLINOIS AND CALIFORNIA.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 25, 1861.

The following communication was received at 1 P. M. to-day from San Francisco:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 25, 1861.

To Hon. J. D. Caton, President Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company:

I am pleased to renew the connection after a break of nine years. Best regards to my old friends of the Illinois and Mississippi.

[Signed] JAMES GAMBLE, Supt. Overland Tel. Co.

To which Judge Caton made answer thus:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 25, 1861.

To James Gamble, San Francisco:

I return your greeting, and again join hands with you most joyfully in the name of all your old associates of the Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company, as well as my own. May you and the great Pacific Telegraph ever prosper.

[Signed] J. D. CATON.

Thus quietly is established the fact of telegraphic connection with the Pacific coast.

Arrest of 43 Rebels on their Way to Prestonburg, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 25.—Forty-three mounted rebels armed with U. S. muskets and well supplied with revolvers and bowie-knives, were surprised and taken prisoners, yesterday noon, seven miles from Winchester, by twenty-four Home Guards under Captain Craddock and Major Buckner. The rebels were brought to, and are now at Col. Bruce's camp, near this place, and acknowledge to have been on their way to join the rebel army at Prestonburg. Four other prisoners who had been assisting the cavalrymen to escape, were taken; also 43 horses.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.
Camp Wild Cat Reinforced—Zollicoffer Makes a Midnight Attack.

It seems that after being thrice repulsed by the brave garrison at Camp Wild Cat, Ky., on Monday the 21st, Gen. Zollicoffer made a midnight attack, resulting even more disastrously than the other. During the day the following reinforcements had arrived to help the gallant band of 700 commanded by Col. Garrard:—Ohio 14th, Col. Steedman, with six pieces of artillery; Ohio 17th, Col. Connell, and the Indiana 33d, Col. Coburn. The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday says:

S. D. Thomas, Esq., sutler of the 2d Ohio Regiment, who arrived in this city last evening from Lexington, furnished us the following, brought from Richmond, Ky., by the Mail Agent, to the Lexington postmaster.

RICHMOND, Ky., Oct. 24.

Dr. L. B. Todd, P. M., Lexington:

Zollicoffer renewed his attack (at Wild Cat) on Monday night, at 11 o'clock, and attempted to take Col. Garrard's breastworks by storm; but the enemy was repulsed with a loss of 400 or 500 men. Col. Garrard's loss was about twenty killed and thirty wounded. [Signed] POSTMASTER.

It will be recollected that the engagement, of which we had previous advices, took place on Monday morning and afternoon. The same night, according to the above, the attack was renewed, with a result entirely satisfactory to the Union side. The troops from Camp Dick Robinson had moved forward, and by this time the advance column must be formidable. A portion of the Ohio and Indiana troops reached Wild Cat in time to take part in the fight.

NELSON'S BRIGADE MARCHING AGAINST PRESTONBURG.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

MONTGOMERY CO., Ky., Oct. 22.

You may look out for stirring events within the next seven or eight days. Col. Harris's Second Ohio is to-night near Hazelgreen, Wolfe county, and part of Col. L. B. Grugsby's Kentucky Regiment is the advance guard of Gen. W. Nelson's command. Col. Norton's Thirty third and Twenty first Ohio passed through Mt. Sterling on Saturday last. Capt. Laughlin's Cavalry and Artillery left the same place on the 21st. Yesterday, early, Col. Metcalf's Kentucky Regiment, (son of the old Stone Hammer,) passed at noon the same point, Col. Chas. Marshal's Kentucky Regiment, to-day, all seeming in great haste, travelling about twenty miles per day. To-night all but the latter regiment will be in or near Hazelgreen, and about forty miles from Prestonburg, and I expect by this day week we shall hear of a fight or a foot race. Gen. Nelson is the right man in the right place. I give it as an individual opinion, when our army reaches Prestonburg, which is eighty miles distant from Mt. Sterling, the valiant refugees will be *non est*.

A Proclamation.

Gov. Yates has issued the following necessary and timely Proclamation which every Illinoisan will heartily indorse:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, HEADQUARTERS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 23, 1861.

While acknowledging the unity of interest which bind citizens of all loyal States in a common support of the Government, a sense of State pride and the duties to be performed for the interests of this Commonwealth, lead me to encourage all her patriotic sons who desire to take up arms for the Union, to attach themselves only to the forces of Illinois, and to aid them in this, and to enable the State to discharge her whole duty to the Federal Government, recruiting within the limits of this State for the military organizations of other States, is hereby forbidden, and recruiting officers not representing companies or regiments organizing under orders from these Headquarters are notified to withdraw immediately.

RICHARD YATES, Governor.

The Abbe McMasters Released.

James A. McMasters, Esq., editor of the late *Freeman's Journal*, was released yesterday from Fort Lafayette, by order of Secretary Seward. The conditions of his release was, that he should take the oath of allegiance prescribed by Congress, to support the Constitution and Government of the United States, which he did,—at the same time protesting against the requirement as being without warrant of justice or law. Mr. McMasters states that, while he has no ground of complaint in his own case, the treatment extended to many of the State prisoners in the Fort is not only exceedingly harsh toward them, but unworthy of the Government of the United States.—*N. Y. Times, 24th.*

A TRAITOR CAGED.—It will be recollected that a few weeks since Gen. McClellan conceived a plan, and had it just ready for execution, for capturing Munson's Hill with the eight or ten thousand rebels on it, but that his *coup* was defeated by the betrayal of his plan to the enemy. The traitor has been discovered in the person of one of the clerks in the War Department, and he is now safely lodged in Fort Lafayette.

THE LAKE TRADE AND PHILADELPHIA.—The Pennsylvania Central Railroad having taken a perpetual lease (900 years) of the Philadelphia & Erie Road, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* anticipates that

Its consummation must secure to Philadelphia, for all time to come, the advantage of being the great depot and outlet for most of the products of the West and Northwest, and the vast trade of the great lakes destined for the European markets. In anticipation of this important move on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that company is now erecting immense grain elevators and warehouses at the terminus of their road, near the Navy Yard, and, as is generally known, have, in connection with European capitalists, made arrangements for the establishment of a line of iron steamers between this city and Liverpool and other European ports, as the medium through which the trade of the Western and Northern regions will be carried in future, direct from this city.

AN INQUISITION OF TREASON.—A public meeting assembled in Jonesville, in this State, a few days since to take into consideration the case of Mr. Allan C. Story, of that village, charged with having rejoiced over the defeat and death of Gen. Lyon, and being hostile to the Federal Government, and favorable to the success of the rebellion. Mr. Story was not present, but letters were read from a brother and other of his relatives, charging him with gross disloyalty. Finally, a committee of five were appointed to wait upon Mr. Story, and report at a subsequent meeting, and another committee to get up a petition to Congress to pass a law to reach such cases of domestic treason.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle, 23d.*

DR. SPRAGUE AND GEN. McCLELLAN.—The Rev. Dr. Sprague, of this city, has long been engaged in gathering the autographs of leading men, and his desire to have Gen. McClellan's signature coming indirectly to the General['s knowledge], he immediately sat down and penned a beautiful letter, which, if ever printed, it is said, will do Gen. McClellan more honor as a man, patriot, soldier and Christian than anything he has yet written.—*Albany Journal.*

GRAIN TRADE WITH PORTUGAL.—Minister Harvey writes that the Portuguese Government had given the United States great privileges in the importation of grain. The removal of old restrictions will be productive of great benefit to the producing classes of this country, as it indicates the opening of a wide market for our bread stuffs.

Our Repulse at Edwards's Ferry.
A Handful Against Ten Thousand.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

POOLESVILLE, Oct. 22, 1861.

The following report of the battle at Ball's Bluff, midway between Conrad's and Edwards's Ferry, and opposite Harrison's Island, which occurred yesterday, has been gleaned from authentic sources:

On Sunday night, Colonel Devens, of the 15th Massachusetts, who had for some time guarded Harrison's Island with one company, ordered Captain Philbrick, of company H, and Quartermaster Howe, of his staff, with a detachment of twenty men, to scout the Virginia shore in the direction of Leesburg. They crossed from the island to the shore and executed the order by approaching within three-fourths of a mile of Leesburg, returning to their starting point about ten o'clock at night, discovering, as they supposed, a small camp one mile or more from Leesburg. On reporting to Colonel Devens, the latter, with about 300 men, pushed forward, by direction of Gen. Stone, in the same locality, with orders to destroy the camp at daybreak and return, and Col. Devens remained with his command concealed and sent word that no enemy was in sight, Capt. Philbrick's company taking an advanced position, while the remaining companies were concealed as a reserve, in case of an attack on the advance. When about a mile and a half from the river, and five hundred yards in advance of Col. Devens's reserve, Capt. Philbrick, accompanied by Col. Devens in person, attacked and drove back a company of Mississippi riflemen, and then fell back to the reserve, concealed in the rear, on the appearance of a body of rebel cavalry. In the skirmish Capt. Philbrick had difficulty in getting near enough to the enemy for his smooth bore guns to have much effect, whereas the other used long range rifles on our forces.

At daybreak and at the same hour that Col. Devens's command left the shore to make the advance, Col. Lee, of the Twentieth Massachusetts, sent over one company of his regiment, which remained on the shore to cover the return of Col. Devens. Col. Devens maintained his ground, and was reinforced during the morning by three hundred more of his regiment, under Lieut. Col. Ward. About 1 o'clock he was attacked by a considerable body of riflemen, who attempted to outflank him. Fearing they might be successful, and after resisting them for some time, Col. Devens slowly retreated in perfect order to the river, where General Baker had arrived with a battalion of the California regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Wistar.

Gen. Baker then took command, first complimenting Col. Devens for his successful resistance to a superior force, and giving his command, now less than six hundred, the right of the line of battle, the center and left wing being formed of about three hundred of the Massachusetts 20th, under Col. Lee, and the California battalion, about five hundred in number, under Lieut.-Col. Wistar. Two mountain howitzers, commanded by Lieut. French, and one piece of the New York battery, commanded by Lieut. Bramhall, were in front of the center just previous to the commencement of the action.

The attack was commenced by the enemy on our right, but was soon directed more heavily to the centre and left. For about two hours the battle raged terrifically, a complete shower of leaden hail poured upon us. Three several times the left of the line made an advance, but were compelled to return as often. The right was better protected and held their position.

An order came from General Baker to throw two companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts to the centre, which was immediately executed. This produced the impression that the battle was going against us, but caused no confusion or dismay. The left was hard pressed, but remained firm. About this time the news spread that General Baker was killed. While in the act of pushing a cannon forward, with his shoulder to the wheel he was pierced by six balls. He was evidently the object of the enemy's sharp shooters.

After this there was a cessation of fire for a few minutes, during which Colonel Cogswell, of the Tammany regiment, arrived with two companies, and he, being the senior officer, the command devolved on him. In a short time it became evident to Colonel Cogswell that the day was lost, and he thought it best to cut his way through to Edwards's Ferry, where General Gorman was in charge, throwing over reinforcements, by direction of General Stone, who was in sight of the battle field at Edwards's Ferry, directing the general movement.

An order was now issued to transfer the Fifteenth Massachusetts from the right to the left, which was executed as calmly as a battalion drill.

Colonel Cogswell soon became satisfied of the impossibility of reaching Edwards's Ferry, and gave an order to fall back toward the river, which was executed as well as the circumstances would permit. They reached the river bank about twenty minutes before nightfall. Here the Fifteenth deployed as skirmishers along the shore. The only means of conveyance to the island was a large boat, capable of carrying about forty persons, which was overcrowded and swamped. The troops remaining on the shore made a desperate resistance, and it is believed that the enemy took comparatively few prisoners in consequence. Those who could swim plunged into the water, those carrying their arms who could, and others throwing them into the river to prevent them falling into the enemy's hands. Some escaped by availing themselves of the darkness and the heavily wooded banks, but several are known to have been drowned in the waters of the Potomac. The behavior of our troops before a superior number of the enemy was marked as noble, brave and enduring.

Near the close of the action, and after the day was irretrievably lost, the two recently arrived companies of the Tammany regiment made a desperate charge on, but were met with a terrific fire by the enemy. It is probable that a rebel officer was mistaken for one of our commanders, who appeared in front and gave the order to charge.

The brave Lieutenant Bramhall, of the New York Ninth battery, lost one of his guns, and himself was wounded severely, but not fatally.

The gallant Lieutenant French of the howitzer battery, fired with his own hands four shots after the day was lost, and his men scattered. He was shot in the left breast and ankle, but not mortally wounded.

On reaching the island, which he did by throwing his sword and revolver into the river and swimming across, Col. Devens at once posted thirty of his men to prevent any attempt of the enemy at pursuit. This force was subsequently augmented, by the arrival there of other companies from the Maryland shore, under Col. Hincks, of the 19th Massachusetts. Col. Devens received a slight contusion in the breast from a musket ball.

NAMES OF THE KILLED.

The following are the killed commissioned officers of the Massachusetts Fifteenth:

Captain Rockwood, Company A.
Captain Simonds, Company B.
Captain Bowman, Company C (probably.)
Captain Studley, Company D.
Second Lieutenant Grant.
Second Lieutenant Vassel, Company E.
Captain Gatchill, Company K.

NAMES OF THE WOUNDED.

Commissioned officers of the Massachusetts Fifteenth:

Lieut.-Colonel Ward, leg amputated.
Capt. Sloan, company F, slightly.
Captain Forehand, company G, slightly.
First Lieutenant Hooper, company G, slightly.
Captain Philbrick, company H, slightly.

Colonel Lee, of the Massachusetts Twentieth, and Colonel Cogswell, of the Tammany regiment, are probably taken prisoners.

Lieut.-Colonel Wistar of the California regiment, is supposed to be mortally wounded.

As an instance of the weight and concentrations of the enemy's fire, the clothing and equipments of Quartermaster Howe of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, bore the marks of four distinct rifle shots, one ball passing through the crown of his cap, and another flattening on the plate of his belt, yet he was uninjured.

Most of the wounded have been conveyed to their respective encampment hospitals.

The enemy's force was very large. Their positions were well selected, from a familiar knowledge of the country.

There is no means at present of ascertaining their loss, but it must have been immense, as our few pieces of artillery were served with accuracy and terrific effect.

It is proper to state, in connection with the foregoing, that General Stone's orders to General Baker were to advance a brigade, including a battery, to the support of Colonel Devens, and to attack the enemy in force only in case of a knowledge of their inferior numbers and of his ability to defeat them, but under no circumstances to bring on a general engagement between the main forces of both sides.

Postage Stamps and Postal Service.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 21.—The price paid the former contractor for furnishing postage stamps was eighteen cents per thousand. The price paid the present contractors is fourteen, saving nearly 25 per cent.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, while there was no discontinuance of postal service in any part of the country, the number of postal stamps issued was two hundred and sixteen millions, which at eighteen cents per thousand, the price actually paid under the former contract—

Amounted to ... $38,880

While at fourteen cents per thousand, the present price, they would have cost the department ... 30 240

$8,640

or nearly twenty five per cent. difference.

Thus far there have been issued under the new contract [illegible] million stamps; as many more will be required to furnish the post offices in the country and to meet the demand for the exchange of the old stamps, the estimated [issue] of new stamps at the expiration of one year from the commencement thereof is 300,000,000.

Which at the old price cost the Department $54 000
While at the present price will cost but ... 42,000

Making a saving to the Department, under the present contract, as compared with the old one, of ... $12,000

Ordinarily when there is no change of stamps, about 200,000,000 of stamps per year are required for the use of the whole country, which at the present price, cost the department $8,000 per year less than under the old contract, which in the six years of the new contract would result in a saving of $48,000.

FROM THE GULF.
The Affairs below New Orleans—Reports from Our Squadron—Particulars of the Attack on Billy Wilson's Zouaves.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The steamer McClellan has arrived from Southwest Pass 14th, Fort Pickens 18th, Tortugas 16th, and Key West 19th.

The McClellan brings reliable accounts of the fight at the mouth of the Mississippi. The rebel fleet consisted of six gunboats, the ram Manassas, and a large number of fire-ships, which filled the river from shore to shore. Our squadron, comprising the Richmond, Huntsville, Water Witch, Preble and Vincennes and store-ship Nightingale, were at anchor inside of the Southwest Pass. The Manassas drifted foul of the Richmond, knocking a hole in her quarter and stern, doing but little damage. To avoid the fire-ships the squadron got under way immediately and drifted down the river. The Richmond, Preble, Vincennes, and Nightingale got ashore on the bar, and while ashore, were attacked by the rebels. Only one of their shots took effect and that struck the Richmond on the quarter. They were beaten off by the Vincennes, with two guns, she having thrown the rest overboard, and the rest of her armament, with her chains, anchors, etc., to lighten her, she being much exposed to the rebel fire. Not one person was killed or wounded in the squadron. The steamers Richmond, Preble and Vincennes were towed off next day by the McClellan. The Nightingale was still ashore, but would probably get off next day.

The frigate Niagara arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi on the 14th. The sloop-of-war Dale was spoken on the 16th in the Gulf stream, cruising.

THE ATTACK ON BILLY WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

The Zouave camp was situated on Santa Rosa Island, about one mile from Fort Pickens, and was so distributed as to command all the approaches to the Fort, and also to protect the batteries.

The rebel forces, fifteen hundred strong, embarked from the Pensacola navy yard in three large steamers, and landed on the Island about four miles above the camp. It was about two o'clock A. M., and very dark. They rapidly formed in three columns, and proceeded toward the Zouave camp, hoping to effect a total surprise. In this they were but partially successful. The picket guard, stationed about 600 yards from the camp, discovered and fired upon them, giving the alarm, which saved the regiment from annihilation.

The attack of the rebel columns was simultaneous, and volley after volley was aimed upon the volunteers. They were forced to fall back, leaving their camp in the hands of the rebels, which they commenced burning.

Fort Pickens was by this time aroused, and three companies of regulars came to our assistance. The rebels then commenced retreating to their boats, closely followed by the regulars and a small number of volunteers, keeping up a destructive fire upon them, killing and wounding a large number. The rebels finally reached their boats, but the steamers were over 500 yards from the beach, and our men poured repeated volleys into the crowded mass. Every bullet told, and by the shouts and confusion of the rebels, it was evident we had obtained ample satisfaction.

The Zouaves were badly managed, and Col. Wilson is very much censured for inefficiency, not reaching the scene until all was over. The officers and men lost almost everything. Major Newby had a narrow escape from capture, being confined to his bed by dangerous illness. The regiment lost 10 killed, 16 wounded and 9 prisoners. The regulars lost four killed, twenty wounded and ten prisoners. The rebels lost, by their own statement, 350 killed, wounded and missing. We took 35 prisoners, including 3 doctors, who were released.

Gen. T. W. Sherman's Expedition—Brigading the Troops.

Our correspondence, published on the second page, gives an account of the embarkation of the troops at Annapolis, for the coast expedition. The commanding officer is Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, of Rhode Island, of Sherman's battery fame. The correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune* gives the brigading of the troops as follows:

The general order of Gen. Sherman, read on dress parade last evening, (18th,) makes the arrangement of our division read as follows:

1st Brigade—Brigadier General Egbert L. Viele, commanding, is made up of the 3d New Hampshire, 46th, 47th and 48th New York, and 8th Maine.

2d Brigade—Brigadier General Isaac I. Stevens, late Governor of Oregon Territory, commanding, contains the Pennsylvania Round Heads and 50th regiment, and the 8th Michigan.

3d Brigade—Brigadier General Horatio G. Wright, commanding, has the 4th New Hampshire, 6th and 7th Connecticut, and 9th Maine.

IV. Hamilton's Light Battery, consisting of six field pieces.

V. Battalion Volunteer Engineers, (now at Fortress Monroe.)

VI. Rhode Island Volunteers, (at Fortress Monroe.)

VESSELS COMPOSING THE EXPEDITION.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

The formidable character of the expedition recently fitted out against points on the Southern coast, which are known only to the commander-in-chief, may be inferred from the annexed figures. The subjoined list of vessels have been chartered by Capt. Saxton, Quartermaster U. S. A., who is charged with the preparations to be made at this port, and have been loaded with immense quantities of quartermaster's and subsistence stores.

A powerful armament, consisting of large and small arms of every description, have also been shipped on board these vessels, with unlimited stores of ammunition. It is manifestly the determination of the Government to take and hold whatever positions are assailed against all possibility of recapture by the rebels.

This list contains such vessels only as have been chartered and loaded at this port. Several other vessels have been bought or chartered by Government agents in other ports, and are loaded with similar stores.

The following are the tonnage, draft and number of decks of the vessels indicated:

The ship Great Republic will be loaded with stores, and the remaining space occupied by about five hundred horses, which she has taken on board, will materially diminish her berth-room for troops. This vessel, with the Peerless, which is chartered to follow the expedition with cattle, is left out of the following table:

Steamers.	Tons.	Draft, ft.	Decks.
Ariel	1296	14	2
Atlantic	2845	20½	3
Alabama	1261	18½	2
Baltic	2723	21	3
Bienville	1600	15	3
Cahawba	1643	11	2
Coatzacoalcos	1500	8	2
Daniel Webster	1035	11	1
De Soto	1675	15	3
Empire City	1751	14	3
Ericsson	1902	16	3
Florida	1261	15	2
Locust Point	462	19	1
Marion	800	13	2
Mercedita	1060	10	3
Ocean Queen	2802	16	2
Parkersburg	715	10	1
Philadelphia	1238	11	2
Roanoke	1073	10	2
Santiago de Cuba	1650	15	3
Vanderbilt	3360	20	3

The ferry boats Commodore Perry, Ethan Allen and Stepping Stones, have been purchased by the Government, and will accompany the expedition to aid in the more rapid transfer of the troops from the transports to land.

The whole of the expedition was fitted up under the auspices of the Navy Department.

Charles Sumner on the Rebellion.

We find in the Boston *Traveller* a brief sketch of Charles Sumner's discourse on the rebellion, delivered as the opening lecture of Fraternity course in Boston on Friday evening:

After speaking of the origin of the war, he continued in substance as follows: That from the beginning was slavery at the bottom of the conspiracy, and also at every stage of the efforts to arrest it. Secession and concession both had their root in slavery. But the conspirators acted rationally and logically. Such is slavery that it cannot exist except where it possesses the government. The small minority of slavemasters have aroused and organized this rebellion; first, through the concentration and intensity of the pecuniary interest which they represent; and, secondly, because it is among political phenomenon that revolutions are carried by minorities. Here Mr. Sumner referred to the pamphlet of Condorcet, and the debate in the British Parliament upon it, asserting the French revolution was carried by fewer than twenty men, and on this grounding an appeal to the Parliamentary reformers of England. This traitorous minority is now arrayed in battle; but it is all in the name of slavery, and for the sake of slavery, and the bidding of slavery. The words exposing the profligate favorite of the English monarch—the famous Duke of Buckingham—were strictly applicable to slavery:

"Who rules the kingdom? The King.
Who rules the King? The Duke.
Who rules the Duke? The Devil.

These may now be altered—

"Who rules the rebel States? The President.
Who rules the President? Slavery.
Who rules Slavery?

"The latter question Mr. Sumner did not answer; but he went on to show that slavery was the ruling idea of the rebellion; and also that, owing to the peculiar condition of the slave States at this moment, it is, if we may credit their boasts, actually strengthened and reinforced by slavery. He then touched upon the evils which slavery has brought upon us—showing that it is the author of everything. Does the mother mourn a son in the flower of his days cut down upon the distant battle field which he moistens with his youthful, generous blood?—let her know that slavery dealt the blow which took at once his life and her peace. Mr. Sumner then met the cry that the war came, not from slavery, but from anti slavery; and he showed that the early Christians had been misrepresented just as the Republicans and Abolitionists are misrepresented now."

☞ There are now over eighteen hundred contrabands at Fortress Monroe.

DETAILS OF THE FREDERICKTOWN BATTLE.
BURNING OF THE TOWN.
The Flight and Pursuit of the Enemy.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.]

FREDERICKTOWN, October 23.

The fight at Fredericktown was the fairest that has yet taken place between the Union and secession forces. The belligerents were just about equal in numbers and position, and whatever was gained by one over the other must be attributed to courage and skill rather than to any other cause. It was a fair stand up fight.

Jeff. Thompson was in possession of Fredericktown; his bands were pillaging the country in every direction, and it was decided to dislodge him. A force was ordered up from Cape Girardeau to cut off his retreat to the swamps.

Saturday evening, Col. Plummer, in command of the forces from Cape Girardeau, sent a messenger with dispatches to Col. Carlin, commander of the forces from Pilot Knob. This messenger was captured by Thompson on Sunday morning, thus putting him in possession of the movements and intentions of the Union forces.

He ordered a movement down the road to Dallas, evidently intending to attack and cut Col. Plummer off, when he would return and finish the forces from the West at his leisure. But there are two roads from Dallas to Fredericktown—the north and the south. Thompson went out on the south road and Plummer came in on the north road, and so he missed him. As soon as he ascertained this fact he came back and took a position about one mile south of Fredericktown, (on the Greenville road) on the south side of a ravine, planting his cannon in the edge of a wood, and bearing on the road, and placing his infantry in the corn fields on either side of the lane leading out of the ravine or hollow, toward the wood in which the artillery was placed.

The rebel forces consisted of 1,700 under Col. Lowe; 2,000 under Jeff. Thompson; a reinforcement from Mississippi, of 1,500 men, and the riff raff of the surrounding country, who fought their own battle in their own way. The number on each side was about 6,000. It is the first time the rebels have not greatly outnumbered us.

At eleven o'clock, Col. Plummer's command came in. After consultation and a rest of two hours, he concluded to push on after the enemy in the direction of Greenville, but had not the least idea of overtaking Jeff. so soon, as the people of the town were unanimous in their story that he had gone the day before. After he had proceeded down the lane half a mile a negro woman told him there were men down the road. This placed him on his guard, and Col. Ross, who was in advance, pretty soon saw the rebel cavalry moving among the brush, and the fact that the enemy were in force before them was soon apparent.

Col. Ross immediately took position in a field to the left of the road, and on the north side of the hollow, about half a mile from the rebel artillery and two hundred and fifty yards from Lowe's infantry, who were behind a fence in the center of the valley, and directly before him. One cannon was placed on his right flank and another in the lane bearing on the rebel artillery. In a few minutes we opened the ball by sending a six pound shot into the brush on the other side. It was promptly responded to by a shot from the rebels, and the firing was kept up steadily on both sides. Col. Ross's men fired two or three rounds at random down the hill. Col. Plummer and Col. Marsh were soon formed on the ridge to the right of Col. Ross, and the firing soon roused Col. Carlin's command, who came down the lane in a double quick, and took position in the rear. The Eighth Wisconsin was left as a reserve in town, and to cover the retreat in case that necessity should happen.

Col. Ross' regiment threw off their knapsacks and coats, and with a quick step advanced down the hill, under a brisk fire from Lowe's men. The march quickened into a charge, made hideous with yells, and the rebels broke and retreated across the stubble field toward the woods. While crossing this field their loss was very heavy.

In the meantime, the Indiana cavalry had formed in the lane and dashed down the hill and up the opposite slope, where they were exposed to a fire from infantry on both sides, and the artillery in front. Seeing the impossibility of making a successful charge in the brush, an order to wheel was given, and just as it was being executed, a murderous fire was poured in upon them, and Major Gavitt, Capt. Highman, and two privates fell, and several others were wounded.

They were quickly supported by Col. Plummer, and our united forces rapidly advancing, the enemy began to fall back, and in a short time the rout was complete. The infantry pursued them three or four miles, and the cavalry ten miles. It is a complete victory.

The rebel loss is not less than 100 killed. Of their wounded there is but little means of knowing, as they were carried off the field, but it is probably in about the usual proportion to the killed, say 300. Fifteen were left on the field. Three of their cannon were captured, and a quantity of old flint-lock rifles, shot-guns, &c.

On the Federal side there were 7 killed and 28 wounded.

Our soldiers were much exasperated at what seemed to them a deliberate purpose on the part of the people of Fredericktown to run them into an ambuscade, by persistently and unanimously telling them a falsehood as to the movements of Thompson, for they could not but believe that they knew where he was.

This feeling was heightened by another circumstance. There were but few men in town, and almost every woman questioned told the story that she was for the Union, that her husband was for the Union, and that he had been forced to run away from home for fear of secessionists would kill him, but when the truth was ascertained, nearly every one of these men were with Thompson that day.

The officers did their best to restrain them but the soldiers were determined to have revenge, and they broke into a number of houses, stores and dwellings, and used whatever they wanted, and destroyed some things that were of no use to them. They set fire to and burned down some twelve or fifteen houses—several of them very good buildings. Wherever a man was known to be a Unionist, his property was untouched. I heard of no personal violence to any man or woman.

Our forces started at noon yesterday on the road to Greenville. They are determined to exterminate Thompson's army or run it out of the State. Col. Carlin will remain at this post. M.

A Sister's Affection.

When the army of the Potomac made its advance a few days since, a member of the Twenty-First N. Y. Regiment, picked up, in a place just vacated by the rebels, a copy of the Richmond *Examiner* of the previous week, from which we clip the following touching incident:

"One of those affecting incidents occurred at the departure of the Yankee prisoners for New Orleans, that whether concerning friends or foes, must move the stoniest heart. A young lady, of Northern birth, who has been sometime a resident of this State, and, having a lucrative occupation, preferred to remain here after the war broke out, discovered, by some means, that her brother was among the prisoners in the city. She had made several ineffectual applications and attempts to see him. Owing to the necessity of military law in such a case, her most urgent request had been refused. For some weeks the poor girl had been too unwell to leave her home, but was recovering, and sitting at the window just as the prisoners passed by, on their way to the depot.

"An impression seized her that her brother was among them, though a separation of several years and the difference of dress and circumstances rendered recognition difficult. A misgiving, however—one of those impulses of the heart that are not to be stilled—caused her to start to her feet, and hastily throwing on her shawl and bonnet, summoned a friend and hurried to the depot. There the guard was so watchful and the line so strict that she was unable to approach within ten yards; but, with straining eyes and anxious love, did the poor girl endeavor to scrutinize each probable form, until a mutual gaze met hers, and revealed the object of her search. Her brother recognized her. Darting forward, but repulsed by the guard, each precious moment threatening to sever them, perhaps forever, who can judge of the agony of the poor stricken sister! Some of the bystanders, becoming interested in the scene, used their influence to permit a message to be conveyed to the prisoner. 'Oh, is there anything I can do for him—anything he wants?' she exclaimed. But the wants of the prisoner were few. With loss of liberty, what else could avail him? 'Take him this,' she said, 'it is all I have in the world.' And she handed him a small, a very small packet. So they passed to the prisoner a few dollar bills, with some small change, not knowing whether the poor boy would ever find need for it, or an opportunity for spending it.

"Soon the cars were ready. Open cars, with seats arranged upon them, and a boarding round the edge for security. He took his seat with the rest, in full view of his sobbing sister, and the cars began to slowly move. With an irresistible impulse, she darted forward. Sympathy governed stronger than law the crowd who were watching the departure; an opening was made through the guard, and she reached his hand. One grasp, so firm, so tight, was fastened upon the hand that she was drawn along the track, as the quickening motion of the engine was bearing her long absent brother yet further from her presence, and not until her arm, well nigh strained from her body, and the poor prisoner [illegible] himself toward her, was in danger of being dragged from the car, could that long loving grasp be loosened."

Prize Vessel en route to New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Capt. Cannon, of the steamship Delaware, which arrived this morning from Philadelphia, reports that on the 23d inst., at 6:30 in the afternoon, he passed, in the Delaware Bay, the United States gunboat Keystone State, having in tow a propeller, doubtless the rebel propeller Salvor from Key West.

—Miss Florence Nightingale is so seriously ill as to preclude all hope of her recovery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THANKSGIVING.—The Governor of New Hampshire has appointed Thursday, November 28th, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving in that State.

The item of powder is not by any means the heaviest of Government war expenses at present; 1,000,000 of musket rounds would consume 500 kegs of 25 pounds each, equal to 20,000 pounds; 100,000 kegs would therefore go a long way.

The Montreal *Pilot* states that a gentleman has reached the United States who is to relieve Dr. Russell, the special correspondent of the London *Times*.

The latest snake story of the season is related in the Paris papers. The boa constrictor at the Museum of Natural History took a fancy, one day, to his blanket, and swallowed it. Twenty-six days afterward, the keeper found the identical blanket in the cage nicely rolled and ready for use. The roll was about a yard and a half long, and fifteen inches in circumference.

A remarkable discovery of fine paintings has taken place during the alterations and repairs being made in Marlborough House, the future residence of the Prince of Wales. These paintings, covering about five hundred square yards, had been entirely hidden beneath coatings of common wall paper and paint. They are now being restored, and the progress of restoration has revealed several masterly portraits of Marlborough, and the chief men of the allied army, together with views of battles, sieges and cities.

GOVERNORS AND MAYORS AS MILITARY COMMANDERS.—Governors, ex-Governors, and other officials in civil affairs, are likely to receive due attention in the distribution of military appointments. Mayor Deming, of Hartford, is appointed to command the 12th regiment of Connecticut volunteers, to be raised; ex-Governor Minor is placed in command of the 10th; Gov. Morgan of New York, is a Major General; Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, has had the offer of a Brigadier Generalship; and we believe there are other gentlemen who have held prominent civil offices and are now conspicuous in military affairs.

It is estimated that the cash disbursements of the Treasury Department at Washington average $600,000 per day. The drain upon the New York Sub-Treasury is quite heavy at present. A draft for $1,000,000 was paid on Saturday. The Government is promptly reimbursing the States for the expenses which were incurred in fitting out volunteers. New Hampshire received last week, on this account $200,000, and Massachusetts $750,000.

THE MEN STARVED TO DEATH IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—The whaler Alert has arrived at Peterhead from Cumberland Straits, where she was frozen in the whole of last winter, the crew having suffered great privations, and one-half of them died from cold and scurvy. The Alert left Peterhead last summer, not intending to winter in the North; but, after several unsuccessful attempts to get out of the Gulf, was obliged to put back and bear up for Kitterton Island. Here the sufferings of the crew during a long Arctic winter were such as cannot be described. Unexpectedly detained in that dark and desolate region, and unprovided with the comforts necessary for subsistence in the intense frost which prevailed, one after another of the crew succumbed to the combined effects of cold and scurvy, until the half the crew (ten) were dead, leaving only the other ten, much enfeebled by disease. The horrors of such a winter may be conceived, as well as the emotions with which the survivors would hail the appearance of this year's ships. Quite unable to bring the vessel home themselves, the captains of the Alibi and Arctic, of Aberdeen, generously sent two boats' crews on board the Alert to assist the remainder of her crew, and she arrived, as we have stated.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

SICK SOLDIERS STARVED TO ACCOMMODATE A SPECIAL TRAIN.—A correspondent of the Toledo *Blade*, writing from Jefferson City, Mo., says:

Little has transpired in regard to Secretary Cameron's visit here. A very sad thing happened in connection with it. When his train started from St. Louis, all down engines were ordered to leave the track clear for his train. A train had started from the west which had on board twenty-six sick men—some very low. The General stopped here over night, so that the train with the sick did not get in here till morning, meantime three died, and those that lived were first fed here, having fasted nearly twenty-four hours.

STEAM RAMS.—Charles Ellet, Jr., the well known civil engineer of Washington, has a communication in the *National Intelligencer* strongly urging the use of *steam rams*—much like the one used by the rebels in New Orleans against our blockading squadron—especially if we are likely to be involved in difficulties with our English neighbors. He says that the employment of numerous small but swift steam rams in our harbors will be a more thorough protection to our seaboard cities against iron cased ships of war which the British might send against us, than all the forts and batteries ever built by Government. He advises their immediate employment by our Government.

Military Graduates.

Below we give a table showing the years in which some of the most prominent military chieftains on both sides graduated at West Point, and the positions in which they stood in their various classes:

UNION MEN.	Graduated.	Position in Class.
General McClellan	1846	2
W. T. Sherman	1840	6
Irvin McDowell	1838	23
T. W. Sherman	1836	18
Charles R. Stewart	1846	1
Abner Doubleday	1842	24
General Reynolds	1843	10
Samuel P. Heintzelman	1826	17
Henry W. Benham	1837	1
Isaac J. Stevens	1839	1
General Rosecrans	1842	5
John G. Foster	1846	4
REBELS.		
Jeff. Davis	1828	23
Joseph E. Johnston	1829	13
Albert S. Johnston	1826	8
General Lee	1829	[illegible]
P. G. T. Beauregard	1838	2
G. W. Smith	1842	8
Mansfield Lovell	1842	9
Humphrey Marshall	1832	42
Wm. J. Hardee	1838	26
Braxton Bragg	1837	5
S. B. Buckner	1844	11
General Van Dorn	1842	52

Kansas Politics.

The Lawrence *Republican*, Leavenworth *Conservative*, and other Kansas papers, hoist the State ticket bearing the name of George H. Crawford for Governor. The claim of a right to elect this fall is based upon that provision of the Constitution which provides for an election once in two years; and Gov. Robinson was elected in 1860, although the State was not admitted until a year later. The question is, therefore, whether the two years begins with the election or the admission of the State. The Lawrence *Republican* says:

Of the right of the people to elect there can be no doubt. It is a question simply of policy; and, in view of the recent position of the Governor against the people of Kansas and her brave defenders, there can be no doubt it is the duty of the people to exercise that right, and they ought to do it with such an emphasis as to make him ashamed to contest their action. The Supreme Court will have to settle the question, if a dispute arises. We shall speak fully of the ticket next week.

REVIEW OF TROOPS AT CAMP BUTLER.—On Wednesday there was a grand review of all the troops in Camp Butler, Springfield, by Gov. Yates. The *Register* says:

After executing a variety of manœuvres, the troops formed in line on the western side of the enclosure, in the following order: On the extreme right, five squadrons of cavalry, comprising the 7th regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Prince; in the centre, a battalion of flying artillery, commanded by Major Stolbrand, an experienced and accomplished officer. Besides him, Col. Williams's battalion of sharpshooters, a splendid set of men, and further on and in succession, stretching towards the extreme left, were Col. Haslo's (48th), Col. Davis' (46th), Col. Logan's (31st), and Col. Adams' (45th) regiments. The line of parade was formed with surprising accuracy, and when formed, presented a magnificent *coup d'œil*. In their equipment, in their physique, in their soldierly bearing, in fact in everything, the men looked just as their country would expect them to look.

Brigadier General Richardson.

[From the Quincy Whig, Thursday evening.]

There is no longer any doubt about the appointment of the Hon. W. A. Richardson to the post of Brigadier General, as the *Herald* of this morning announces that his commission dated Sept. 2, has been received. No intimation as to his field of duty has yet been made, though possibly it will be Kentucky.

Capt. F. A. Dallam, of Oquawka, has already, it is understood, received an appointment as Aid on Gen. Richardson's Staff. Capt. Dallam served three months at Cairo, and is a brave and courageous officer.

We hear some talk that Capt. A. Brooks, of the *Herald*, will also receive a similar appointment. Capt. Brooks is widely known in this region of country and the confidence cherished in him by his own and Gen. Richardson's friends would render such an appointment very satisfactory to them.

The Bombardment of Pensacola Threatened.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25th.—Mr. Packard, a native of Maine, and a fugitive from Florida, who arrived by the McClellan yesterday, communicates the fact that Col. Brown had made all his arrangements to open his batteries upon Pensacola, on the 16th instant, and that he was prevented by the affair at the mouth of the Mississippi, which made it necessary for two of the ships which were to have taken part in the action to go to the aid of our blockading fleet.

From Bowling Green—Breckinridge Intends to Resign.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 25.—The *Courier*, now published at Bowling Green, publishes Breckinridge's card avowing his intention to resign his U. S. Senatorship.

A passenger from Nashville reports great suffering and sickness among the rebel troops at Bowling Green, Hopkinsville, and other contiguous points. They claim to have 30,000 troops in those localities. A letter from Hopkinsville says 700 out of 1600 rebel troops are there sick, and from 5 to 10 dying daily.

Price's Army—Texas and Arkansas Troops Called Home—Price en route to Arkansas.

ROLLA, Mo., Oct. 25.—Reports, which are regarded as reliable, say that all the bands of rebels which have been infesting the country west of here are concentrating at Springfield; also, that a part of Price's army had formed there, and the balance was soon expected.

Another report brought in by a trustworthy spy states [orders] have been issued from the rebel headquarters requiring all the Texas troops to march to Houston; the Arkansas troops to Little Rock, and the Missourians to Camp Walker, Arkansas.

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1861.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TRIBUNE.

The season is close at hand when people begin to make up clubs for the papers they intend to take during the next year. We bespeak their patronage for the Chicago Tribune, claiming that it is the best newspaper for Western readers published in the Union. It brings fresher, fuller and more reliable news than any other paper. Its proprietors spare no cost to keep pace with the spirit of the age. They have paid for telegraphic dispatches and correspondence, more than twelve thousand dollars during the past year. The present circulation of the Weekly Tribune is 28,500. It should be increased this fall to 50,000. Will the numerous friends of the Tribune use a little effort among their neighbors to extend its circulation and influence. The Tribune is the people's friend and advocate. It labors to promote their good, and they should sustain its endeavors. Twenty copies sent for $20, and a free copy is given to the person who makes up the club.

☞ It is again asserted that the order for the removal of Gen. Fremont, and giving his command to Gen. Hunter, is on the way West, and will be served at once by Gen. Curtis, the commandant at St. Louis, unless Fremont shall be in the very face of the enemy.

☞ On Friday night last four companies of Illinois infantry and one of cavalry left the camp at Paducah and went up the Cumberland river to Eddyville, Ky., escorted by the gunboat Conestoga. They landed at Eddyville at midnight, and under a forced march of thirteen miles, at daybreak surprised a force of rebel cavalry, completely routing them, killing 30, taking an equal number of prisoners, and capturing all their camp equipage.

☞ After the battle of Fredericktown, in which Jeff. Thompson was so completely routed by the Illinois boys, a number of the slain secesh found on the field were recognized as men who had been released on parole not long before. Several dead and wounded rebels were also recognized by different persons as men who had heretofore pretended to be strong for the Union. They met the fate their treachery and treason richly merited.

☞ The Californians were preparing to celebrate the opening of the telegraph, when the second dispatch from the East announced the death of Col. Baker, and turned their rejoicing into sorrow. The celebration was postponed. In this connection it is stated that Gov. Whittaker, of Oregon, who is a secession sympathiser, will appoint some one of that stripe, perhaps old Jo Lane himself, to occupy the seat in the Senate until the Legislature sits in June, 1862.

☞ Pennsylvania is bringing up her arrears quite nobly. The Governor has announced that, including independent regiments who are now numbered as State troops, Pennsylvania has 50,000 men in the field, with 20,000 under arms at home, and he gave the promise, some days since, of a full 100,000 before winter sets in. We see by the telegraph that eight regiments are now under orders for the seat of war. The quota of Pennsylvania is 74,530. Let the old Keystone State have the credit that is her due.

THE NEW BANK LAW.

During the week past the subject of the new "Bank Law on a Specie Basis," (which is in reality a Bank Law on a Basis of Moonshine, has) engrossed the very general attention of the community. The Board of Trade and the Mercantile Association have held meetings to consider it, and have both adopted resolutions condemning it in the strongest terms. Our readers are aware that the form of voting next Tuesday will be "For the Banking Law on a Specie Basis" or "Against the Banking Law on a Specie Basis." Let every man who does not want the State cursed with a new brood of wild cats vote "*Against the Banking Law on a Specie Basis.*"

KENTUCKY.

A letter of unusual interest will be found on another page of this paper from our Kentucky correspondent. The retreat of Gen. Zollicoffer from Camp Wild Cat to Cumberland Ford was a prolonged and terrible slaughter of the rebels from the rifles of the Union men of the country through which he passed, who fired upon them from every stone heap and clump of bushes on the roadside. Over a thousand of the lop-eared invaders bit the dust before the army reached Cumberland Ford. The affair occurred on the same day as the battle of Ball's Bluff, (or Leesburg Heights,) and may be said to compensate in some measure for that lamentable affair.

THE YATES PHALANX.

We learn that the 39th Illinois regiment, Col. Austin Light, which has been at St. Louis, is now on its way east, under orders to guard the Potomac at Williamsport, near Harper's Ferry. The regiment left St. Louis, yesterday noon, via Terre Haute and Indianapolis. It was first expected the regiment would come this way, and under this impression several of the officers took the morning train to Chicago. They received a dispatch at Bloomington, announcing the new route chosen, and will go on this (Wednesday) evening, joining the regiment at Pittsburgh. These gentlemen are Dr. Blake, surgeon; Dr. Clark, assistant surgeon; Rev. Mr. Macreading, chaplain, and Ward Hill Lamon, who is accompanying them. The regiment leave their old muskets at St. Louis, and will be newly armed, with the Springfield rifle, at Pittsburgh.

The rebel forces having retreated from Missouri and left the State in the hands of the loyalists, a large portion of our army now in that State may be safely withdrawn from Missouri and sent into Kentucky and Virginia. We presume quite a number of Illinois regiments will be sent to Washington, to operate against the rebels from that point.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

That a horrible blunder was committed at Harrison's Island, near Leesburg, and that we suffered a reverse quite as disastrous in the number of lives lost as at Bull Run, seems now to be gloomily conceded. The only gratifying circumstance connected with the affair, is that our soldiers fought with the coolness and bravery of veterans. From the gallant Colonel Baker, whose life was thrown away in a charge of desperate valor, down to the drummer boys, not a coward was found in the slaughter pen. It is related that even a poor negro, "owing service and labor" to a captain in the rebel army, braved the storm of bullets in a heroic effort to save the lives of our men, and that he carried no less than a hundred soldiers safely back to the Maryland side of the river in a small skiff which he had somewhere picked up.

Now who is responsible for this fresh and fatal disaster? In whose brain was conceived the idea of crossing a river in a couple of old scows, propelled by setting poles, in the face of an enemy of unknown strength? Assuredly some one is grievously to blame, and unless the guilty party is distinctly pointed out, the people will hold the Government, or the commanding General, or both, responsible for the seven hundred lives offered up a sacrifice to military incapacity. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Morning Post* throws some light upon it, which coincides with our own information, as follows:

"We learn, upon good authority, that General McClellan asserts that the Leesburg reconnoissance was made without any consultation with him, and that General Scott ordered it, or, Stone operated it without orders. General McClellan's friends assert further that he will resign if such movements are to be made without his authority, while he is at least nominally commander."

The country had supposed that the interference allowed to Gen. Scott, in the military concerns of the Department of the Potomac, was now-a-days merely nominal, and that he held the position of General-in-chief simply by courtesy, without assuming to direct movements for which he is incapacitated by old age and confirmed gout. It is an infirmity peculiar to some men who have passed the Psalmist's limit of human life, to believe that they are exactly in their prime, and to vindicate such belief by sudden displays of animation. If Gen. Scott directed the crossing of the Potomac at Leesburg, it is easily accounted for in this way. If he did not direct it, it is accountable only on the hypothesis of insanity somewhere else.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR'S INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. SHERMAN.

The full instructions of the War Department to Gen. Sherman, commander of the great naval expedition, in regard to his dealings with the slaves, will be found in to-day's Tribune. Yesterday we published a synopsis. Those instructions cover the whole ground of General Fremont's famous proclamation, and go considerably further; they are more practical, and strike home closer at the cause of the rebellion. The slaves will not only be made free, but they will be engaged to help the army crush the rebellion. In whatever way they can do most service they are to be employed, whether that be in throwing up entrenchments, or shouldering muskets for the Union.

The doctrine of Fremont's proclamation gave almost universal satisfaction to the loyal masses. The instructions of Secretary Cameron are destined to receive an equally hearty popular endorsement. The country has in them evidence that the Government are really in earnest, and have resolved to employ all legitimate means within their reach to crush the rebellion. The policy of the Administration and the sentiments of the people are now in concord and harmony.

If the President modified the proclamation, for special reasons, he is all right now; "Old Abe" is himself again, and the people will have no further cause for complaint. We have heard it suggested that one reason for modifying the proclamation was because he feared it was in advance of public sentiment, and that the country would not sustain it—that his letter to Fremont was intended as a *feeler*, and that since he has become satisfied that the people are rife for the confiscation policy, he has given orders that it shall be put in force on a large scale by the naval expedition which will land somewhere on the rebel coast—perhaps in South Carolina. There is an air of probability about this hypothesis; but, without accepting or rejecting it, the main thing is true, that the President and Cabinet have determined to confiscate the slaves of rebels as a war measure, and to receive the services of all loyal men, whether bond or free, to help crush this rebellion and save our armies. The people will shout Amen!

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

We are left in some doubt whether the great naval expedition has indeed sailed from its rendezvous at Hampton Roads. The vessels arrived there a week since, from Annapolis, and having but fifteen days' rations—without breaking cargoes—it was presumed of course that they would be out to sea before this. The New York *Herald* of Monday makes editorial mention of the sailing of the fleet, one hundred vessels in all, on Saturday, and that the scene was described as "most magnificent;" which, if the expedition really sailed, would be true enough. But there is no confirmation of the departure, and, indeed, a new trouble seems to have arisen which may delay it for some days. It is reported that the Private Secretary of Commodore Dupont, whose name is put down in the register as "McKinley," has deserted to the rebels, taking the maps, charts, and even the sealed orders of his superior officer! This report comes to the New York *Tribune* from its correspondent on board the fleet (Mr. Mortimer Thompson,) and is confirmed by a private business letter which the *Commercial Advertiser* of last evening is permitted to publish. The *Evening Post* thinks the report may have arisen from the crazy pranks of a master's mate on one of the ships; and the Navy Department, as might be expected, knows nothing about it whatever.

Now it would be just "our luck" if the report should be indeed true. The history of this magnificent expedition has been from the first unfortunate, and attended by publicity and delays that, in case of any failure of it to accomplish its purposes, may with some show of reason be charged with the blame. The rebels have been on the tenter hooks of anxiety for weeks. They have an immense coast line, all unprotected, and not knowing where the expected blow would fall, they have not been able to prepare for it. Nothing is more reasonable (if not possible) than that they should seek, through their influential allies in the North, to smuggle a spy on board who should at the proper moment give them the coveted information. Commodore Dupont is a resident of Delaware, and we should be slow to suspect him merely for his citizenship in a slave State. Who McKinley is, none of the biographers of the expedition have yet stated. If he be the traitor we shall know all about him before long.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The following card was published in the *Journal* of last evening:

We, the undersigned members of the Democratic County Committee of Cook County, united in the call for a Union Convention, to support the Administration of Mr. Lincoln in the prosecution of the war on the basis of the Crittenden resolutions, which had been passed almost unanimously by Congress, and approved by the President.

Inasmuch as the late Convention, after nominating one or more persons notorious for ultra-abolitionism, adjourned without passing any resolutions in harmony with the call, but whatever resolutions were passed, if any, were of the opposite character, and one of the series reported to have been adopted, being of extreme revolutionary tendency, and calculated to embarrass the Government in the prosecution of the war, we feel it due to ourselves and our political friends, to declare, that we do not consider ourselves, or any conservative Administration man, or Democrat, bound to promote the election of any of the nominees of that Convention, until they have publicly disavowed the last of the three resolutions reported in the Chicago Tribune, as adopted, and have pledged their support to the propositions contained in the Crittenden resolutions. We would respectfully invite those gentlemen to define their positions upon the subjects referred to.

S. S. Hayes, Chairman.
Phillip Conley,
Walter B. Scates,
Andrew Schall,
Thomas Lonergan,
John B. Turner.

Chicago, Oct. 29th, 1860.

Mr. Hayes and his fellow signers of the above card admit by a fair implication that the Evans resolutions were adopted by the Convention. Else why should they make them the subject of a grave communication to the public. Such being the case, it is presumed that the candidates all stand on the platform, thereby endorsing and supporting the Government in its recent order to Gen. Sherman, the commander of the great naval expedition. The proposition of Mr. Hayes and his associates is that the candidates shall repudiate their platform and assert their disloyalty to the Government and cause which they claim to support, and under which they are seeking to obtain office! We do not expect them to do any such thing, but if any of them are so unwise and dishonest, the people would be glad to know their names before Tuesday next. The resolution particularly complained of by Mr. Hayes and his friends is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we call upon the Administration to use every legitimate means of warfare to suppress the rebellion, including the confiscation of all the property of the rebels, and even to the liberation of their slaves."

If any candidate before the people of Cook county desires to have the parricides of Jeff. Davis's army treated more leniently than this, the fact cannot be known too soon.

A Lake Cutter to be Put to Service.—The revenue cutter A. V. Brown, which has been lying idle at Milwaukee during the past summer, is to be taken to the Atlantic coast, and put into service. Capt. Douglas Ottinger is in command.

POST NOTES.

What are post notes? Bouvier defines them as "bank notes payable at a distant period and not on demand." No bank in the United States, that we are aware of, is permitted to issue post notes. They are never seen in commercial transactions. The issue of such notes is prohibited in several of the State constitutions, and ought to be prohibited in all. But the bill for "a general system of banking upon a specie basis in the State of Illinois" *specially authorises the issue of post notes.* The fifth section of the bill, defining the rights and franchises of the bank, says it shall have power "to draw, issue and put "into circulation bills, notes, *post notes*, "bills of exchange and other evidences of "debt, payable to order or bearer, and not "otherwise; and all such notes and bills "put into circulation as money, *except post "notes and bills of exchange*, shall be "made payable on demand."

This grant of power, so unusual and so dangerous in a banking system, bears the imprint of fraud. The mixing of paper promises, falsely called paper *money*, with the circulating medium of the country, is always hazardous and often fatal. It is only tolerable when the bank issues are redeemable in specie *on demand* at par. A further tampering with the currency, by putting in circulation quantities of notes payable at a distant period, six months or twelve months or eighteen months from date, would be in the highest degree pernicious. Why was this extraordinary power granted to the "Bank on a Specie Basis"? There can be but one answer, and that is that it was given to enable the bank to keep a large debt bowling six months or a year ahead without interest, at the expense and to the detriment of the public. If we presume that the scheme is a perfectly honest one it is an endeavor to get something out of nothing—it is a plan for "shinning" on a gigantic scale, fraught with incalculable danger to the public. If any profit is derived by the bank from the issue of post notes the profit must come out of the bill holder, and if the issue of post notes is more profitable to the bank than the issue of demand notes, the post notes will be very plenty and the demand notes very scarce. And this scheme is impudently called "a general system of banking on a *specie basis*"!

We might discuss this post note business at greater length, but our readers cannot fail to see that it is wrong in principle, attempting still further to degrade and depreciate the circulating medium, and promising nought but disaster to the community which tolerates it.

LIGHT IN THE EAST.

A telegraphic dispatch from Washington stated that Secretary Seward had given it as his opinion to one of the European Ministers that the rebellion would be put down in *ninety* days.

We have been puzzled to conceive the grounds on which the astute Secretary predicated his prediction, and have been inclined to ascribe it to a sanguine temperament. But since the publication of Secretary Cameron's instruction to Gen. Sherman, we can see solid grounds for the opinion Mr. Seward gave. If the war is to be conducted on the principles laid down in the instructions, the rebels will very soon be whipped out. Heretofore they have been allowed to use four millions of slaves against the Union. The Government has refused to permit any but white men to fight the secessionists; but now all men are called upon to come up to the help of the Union against the rebels. A man's complexion is not to be made a test of his right to carry a musket in defense of the Union. All loyal men are called on to assist in quelling the atrocious revolt against the great Republic. Gen. Sherman is directed when he lands his army on the Southern coast, to "avail himself of the "services of all persons whether or not "fugitives from labor, who may offer to "serve the National Government, and to "employ them in such service as they "may seem to be best suited for, and to "organize them into squads, companies "or otherwise"—the otherwise meaning into regiments and brigades.

This the Secretary says is not to be a *general arming* of them for military service, but it is a special arming, and may include 50,000 or 500,000 as the service may require. It will embrace all the slaves if it needs that many to help the Government crush out the rebellion. The rebels must submit, or every slave will be employed against them. It is for them to say how general the arming shall be. The Government is getting in downright earnest. We now begin to see day-light, where heretofore has been darkness. The twilight of morning begins to appear, and a speedy and effectual termination of this bloody and costly struggle may be expected, if the principles laid down in the instructions be energetically applied to the rebellion.

We hesitate not to say that this order to Gen. Sherman is better than a great victory on the field. It will revive the courage of loyal and Christian men by giving promise of *an end to be attained*—an enduring victory, a speedy and permanent peace, and a glorious future of freedom to all men. The clouds are rent, and the sun of universal liberty is shining through. Henceforth the summons is issued to every loyal man, bond or free, white or black, gray or copper-colored, to every man having brains, sinews, or muscles, to join hands in putting down the traitor oligarchy. It is declared that henceforth the four millions of loyal blacks shall not be lashed into alliance with the enemies of the Union; they shall be employed on the Lord's side to crush the rebellion, to achieve their own liberty and to open before us a future of unbroken prosperity and peace. In the name of the people who are giving their sons, their treasure, their very life blood to the war for the Union, we thank our rulers for this wise and righteous action.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

Slowly but surely the Federal soldiers are pushing back the secessionists. The progress of a day seems small but that of a month is considerable. Occasionally our arms meet reverses, but the grand movement forward is not stopped. The State of Missouri is nearly cleared of rebels. Jeff. Thompson has been defeated and his forces cut to pieces in the Southeast. Price at last accounts, was crossing the Southwestern boundary into Arkansas, with his army, not daring to give battle. The roving bands of guerrillas prowling about the country, will be hunted down and destroyed. The war may be considered over in Missouri for this campaign, and the State remains in full and complete possession of the Federal Government. Federal troops are pouring into Kentucky in a steady stream, and are marched into the interior in quest of the rebels. There can not be less than 40,000 National troops in that State, and in a fortnight there will be not far from 60,000. Several Illinois regiments will shortly be detached from Missouri where they are no longer needed, and sent into Kentucky. Indiana and Ohio have a dozen regiments ready to march thither, and half a dozen of our new regiments may also be sent there. But the secessionists are giving away before the troops already in the State, and falling back towards Tennessee. In a very short time they will be completely driven out of Kentucky. Suppose the campaign in the West were to close with these achievements and no farther conquests be made in the East, people would feel very dissatisfied with the seasons operations, and yet very considerable headway has been made. Our arms have wrested from the grasp of the secessionists the following territory and population since the war broke out:

	Sqr. miles.	Populat'n.
Maryland	11,124	687,034
Delaware	2,120	112,218
Western Virginia	20,000	500,000
Kentucky	37,680	1,155,713
Missouri	65,000	1,173,317
	[illegible]	[illegible]

Now here is a territory larger than Great Britain and Ireland, with a population of three and a half millions, saved to the Union for all time to come. Equal progress next campaign would give us the remainder of Virginia, and reclaim North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas—leaving the tier of Cotton States to be conquered during the third campaign.

But we have no idea that the present campaign is over. What is to hinder Fremont's army from entering Arkansas this fall and subjugating the rebels of that State during the coming winter. Once Fort Smith falls into our hands, the road is open into Western Texas, where thousands of loyal people are impatient for the day which will bring our columns into their midst, and spread the flag of the Union over them once more. What is there to prevent General Sherman from entering Tennessee? Kentucky is nearly cleared of rebels, and Sherman's army is daily increasing in strength. East Tennessee is Union to the core, and will welcome the arrival of his soldiers, and furnish assistance in expelling the rebel forces from the whole State.

Without counting on the achievements of the Great Naval Expedition, it is fully within the reach of our Western troops, if they are properly led, to drive the rebels out of Tennessee, Arkansas and Western Texas before spring.

The success of the Armada will depend very much on the faithfulness and vigor with which the Commanding General carries out the instructions of the Secretary of War. If he avails himself of the assistance which the colored people can render him, he will be able to drive the rebels ahead of him wherever he marches, and deal blows to secession from which it can never recover. Looking the ground all over, considering what has been accomplished and what may be, from the means provided, the country has no right to feel despondent or even to complain much of the progress made up to this time. There is one consolation, that though it will take more effort, require more troops, and cost more loss of life, than was at first supposed, yet it is now demonstrated that the loyal people can subjugate the rebels, and will do it at all hazards and sacrifices. The resolution, spirit and earnestness of the people have steadily strengthened with the continuance of the war. Their patriotism has grown more fervid, and their purpose more fixed and immovable.

THE WAR POWER.

We have maintained in these columns that the existence of war places in the hands of the Executive and the military commanders full and ample authority to hew down all obstacles which stand in the way of the Union cause, and that the armies being raised and put in motion, the right must necessarily exist to strike blows which *will accomplish* the object sought to be attained, rather than those which will not accomplish it. We have shown that the most eminent statesmen of our country, including Thomas Jefferson, the father of the Democratic party, and John Quincy Adams, the most prominent of the old Whig leaders, so declared in their public letters and speeches. We have shown that it is a cardinal principle in the law of nations, affirmed by all writers and acted upon by all governments under circumstances like ours, that the slaves of an enemy or a friend may be rightfully emancipated by a belligerent. We have cited the example of Gen. Jackson who gave liberty to a number of slaves at New Orleans—Congress approving the act and acknowledging the rightfulness of the principle by refusing to pay a stiver to the owners. It is a matter of history that the Romans after the battle of Cannae emancipated large numbers of slaves and took them into the army of the Republic, without compensating the owners; indeed it became a custom, frequently adopted in times of public danger, to resort to this expedient. Mr. Sumner has cited for us the instance of Marius who once raised an army of slaves and marched with them them triumphantly into Rome, whence he had been expelled by the power of the aristocracy.

It makes little difference to the people whether this war power is constitutional or extra-constitutional—whether martial law is in accordance with the constitution or above the constitution. The object to be attained being a tremendous necessity, involving the very existence of the nation, we care not where the authority is found. But in point of fact *the power exists in the constitution itself*. The power to declare war, to raise and support armies, to call forth the militia, to suppress insurrections and repel invasions, is distinctly written in the constitution. What is implied in the power to declare war and to raise and support armies? Assuredly the power to do anything which war may do or armies may do—the power to kill, burn, destroy, and crush the enemy by every means known to warfare or capable of being employed against the enemy. What is implied by the power to call forth the militia for suppressing insurrection? Clearly the power to apply the utmost force of destructive agencies if needed to put down its insurgents. Will it be held that, after the war is declared, the army raised, the militia called out by the competent authority, the Executive or the military commander must have a special permit to kill an adversary, or bombard a town, or destroy a fleet, or blow up a hostile fortress, *or liberate the slave of an enemy?* Unless the constitution itself is a mockery, and the government a thing to be toppled over by the first breeze raised against it, the power to do all these things is as fully granted as the power to arm a soldier or set a squadron in the field. If the power is granted to declare war, the power is equally granted to carry on war as wars are carried on among the nations of the earth. If the power exists to put half a million of men and muskets in motion, the power equally exists to shoot the enemy, to burn his towns, to seize his property on land and sea, and to emancipate his slaves. It is impossible to conceive of any different interpretation of the constitution.

It only remains to be shown that the power to emancipate the slaves of an enemy or an insurgent in time of war, is as clearly granted as the power to take his life, his liberty, or his property. Are there any guarantees of slavery in the Constitution half so distinct and explicit as the guarantee of personal security? Does the Constitution anywhere say that a man may be killed, or imprisoned, or deprived of his goods, but that his slaves must never be molested? The rebels themselves do not believe this; no man believes it. The war power is in the Constitution. No government could be sure of existence an hour without possessing that power. No Constitution would be worth the parchment on which it is written without granting that power. No nation ever existed without claiming and exercising that power, to humble or crush their adversaries by force of arms. What new light is this which has made a distinction, a sacred distinction, between spilling human blood and giving freedom to the enslaved, whereby the latter is made more heinous than the former. The Constitution of the United States never said so. No one who loves the Union better than slavery ever thought so.

A NEW DEPOT FOR PRISONERS.

We learn from Washington that Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, has been selected as a place for keeping rebel prisoners, and is admirably situated for such purpose, being secure, easily guarded, and healthy. About a thousand are to be removed there, as soon as buildings can be prepared, the cost of which is not to exceed $25,000.

Immense Receipts of Grain.—The receipts of grain in this city, reducing flour to grain, from Jan. 19th, 1861, up to this present writing, foot up the unprecedented amount of 47,778,977 bushels, or an average of 1,111,138 bushels per week, which is three times the amount received in 1859, and fifty per cent. larger than the same time in 1860.

FAIR PLAY.

A combined onslaught seems to be made by certain parties on Mr. Farwell, the present County Clerk, for the crime of getting renominated by the late Union County Convention—some people crying "Court House Clique" at him, and others bawling "Liberty and Economy" and other demagogue appeals, as though Mr. F. were a corrupt vagabond, a tyrant and a peculator of the public funds. We certainly are not interested in Mr. Farwell's reelection. We have never derived any profit from his holding the office of County Clerk, and we shall derive none though he hold it till doomsday. But we insist upon fair play in his case, as in that of every other candidate for public favor. Is Mr. Farwell honest, is he competent, is he accommodating, does he discharge his duties faithfully? These are the questions to be asked and answered. The senseless clamor about "Court House Clique" is sufficiently answered by the fact that nine-tenths of those who are vociferating it against Mr. Farwell are greatly indignant that Judge John M. Wilson was *not* renominated—he having held a county office as long as Mr. Farwell and being therefore a member of the "clique." We frankly say that we think Judge Wilson ought to have been renominated, and that he ought to be re-elected, on account of his eminent qualifications as a jurist, his tried ability and his proved integrity. To be a member of the "Court House clique" is simply to hold an office in the Court House, and if Mr. Maher is elected County Treasurer this fall he will be just as much a member of that dark and bloody minded cabal, for the next two years, as ever Mr. Farwell, or Judge Wilson, or Mr. Boyden, or Mr. Wentworth were. He will be *inside* of the Court House, and we, Tom, Dick and Harry, will be *outside*. That is what is meant by belonging to the "Court House clique."

But, says some one, Farwell has held the office, four, six or eight years. Very well; if anybody chooses to vote against him on that account, let the reason be frankly avowed. He *has* done the duties of county clerk well. He *has* been accommodating. He *has* saved money for the county and State by preventing accidents and mistakes in his office. He *has* borne a good character in all the relations of life. But he has held the office two terms, and therefore should be defeated. If people wish to vote against him for this reason, ours is a perfectly free country and anybody can do so who chooses. But let it not be alleged that Mr. Farwell is a designing rogue and a public enemy, when it is perfectly manifest that he is no such thing. Let us have perfectly fair play. It is not a disgraceful or reprehensible thing to run for public office, if we may judge from the numbers who came before the recent convention, and it cannot be shown that it was any more disgraceful or reprehensible for Mr. Farwell than for any of his competitors.

As we have remarked, we have no interest, and can have none, in Mr. Farwell's reelection. Quite likely there will be other candidates, before election day comes around, just as worthy of public confidence as Mr. Farwell. Let them all be judged by their merits as men, and not by clap trap and demagogue appeals.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of flour, grain, live stock, &c., during the past week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	42,475	75,444
Wheat, bu	863,655	774,804
Corn, bu	780,623	953,912
Oats, bu	29,748	2,890
Rye, bu	24,423	1,290
Barley, bu	21,005	1,525
Seeds, lbs	150,006	737,971
Pork, bbls	....	4,617
Cut Meats, lbs	....	103,959
Lard, lbs	1,592	76,986
Tallow, lbs	368	356,832
Live Hogs, no	7,782	9,422
Dressed Hogs, no	9	....
Beef Cattle, no	2,705	4,144

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles since the 1st of January to date for three years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, brls	1,215,718	493,759	548,899
Wheat, bus	15,384,566	12,338,943	6,945,308
Corn, bus	24,274,838	14,940,730	4,242,367
Oats, bus	1,214,708	1,465,666	1,156,221
Rye, bus	368,221	259,697	197,657
Barley, bus	458,075	469,451	448,575
Seed, lbs	6,100,135	5,198,636	4,297,906
Pork, brls	33,267	12,792	21,288
Cut meats, lbs	8,583,061	6,797,818	5,144,957
Lard, lbs	6,301,047	3,980,300	3,085,943
Tallow, lbs	525,122	263,595	340,396
Live Hogs, no	218,861	149,770	82,043
Dressed Hogs, no.	144,124	47,543	20,673
Beef Cattle, no	131,406	118,570	66,619

Reducing flour to wheat, the total amount of grain received in this city since the 1st of January to date for three years, compares as follows:

	Bushels.
1861	47,778,977
1860	31,944,368
1859	15,235,123

Thus it will be seen that the receipts thus far this year are fully three times heavier than those of 1859, and more than 50 per cent larger than those of 1860. Since the 1st of January, the supply averages 1,111,138 bushels per week. But for the want of storage accommodations and the exorbitantly high rates of freight, our receipts would have been at least eight millions more than the above figures show.

The following table shows the estimated amount of flour and grain in store in this city on the 28th inst., compared with the estimates of the three previous weeks:

	Oct. 28.	Oct. 21.	Oct 14.	Oct. 7.
Flour, bu	12,452	12,570	8,729	9,800
Wheat, bu	1,193,992	1,198,629	935,849	798,009
Corn, bu	1,388,594	1,358,406	1,659,[illegible]	1,761,993
Oats, bu	126,000	239,175	[illegible],880	209,369

The markets show an advance on the week ending yesterday of 5a10c per brl on Flour, and 2c per bushel on Wheat. Corn, however, has declined fully ½c per bushel, and Oats 1a½c per bushel. Freights have declined ½a¾c per bushel on grain to Buffalo.

The Pacific Telegraph.

Since Friday, when the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph was opened, the President has received a number of dispatches over that line. These embrace, first, the announcement from the President of the Overland Telegraph Company that the line is completed, and expressing the hope that it may be a bond of perpetuity between the States of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific.

Governor Downey of California expresses, in the name of the people of that State, their congratulations at the completion of the noble enterprise that places them in immediate connection with the Capital, and with their fellow citizens in the East. May the golden links of the Constitution ever unite us a happy and free people.

The President and Secretary of the California Pioneers, the oldest organization on the Pacific coast, send greetings to the President of the United States. As a Society loyal, and as a State loyal, they pray God to save one and indivisible our glorious Union.

Leland Stanford sends from Sacramento the following:

To-day California is but a second's distance from the National Capital. Her patriotism with electric current throbs responsive to that of her sister States, and holds civil liberty and union above all price.

The grand division of the Sons of Temperance send the following:

To the President of the United States;

Greeting, liberty, union, temperance, one and inseparable forever. By order,
John Wade, P. G. W. P.

The Mayor of Stockton transmits as follows:

Stockton sends greeting to your Excellency, with the assurance that she is true to the Constitution and the Union, and for the thorough crushing out of rebellion.

Gov. Nye, in behalf of the Territory of Nevada, dated Carson City, says:

Mountain-bound Nevada avails herself of the earliest opportunity to send upon the wings of lightning to her national home assurances of her filial attachment to the Union as framed by our fathers, and her earnest sympathies with those who are striving to maintain it.

The following is dated at the Capitol in Carson City, Nevada Territory, through her first Legislative Assembly:

To the President and People of the United States, Greeting:

Nevada for the Union—ever true and loyal. The last born of the nation will be the last to desert the flag. Our aid to the extent of our ability can be relied upon to crush rebellion.
J. L. Van Bokkelen, President.

Captured Rebels Imprisoned in Ohio.—On Saturday there were 250 prisoners, who had been captured in Western Virginia and Kentucky, in the military prison at Columbus, Ohio; and on the same day a company of 47 more arrived at Cincinnati, on their way to Columbus, having been captured by the U. S. troops near Winchester, Ky., on Thursday—so there are nearly 300 rebel prisoners in *durance vile* in Ohio.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Washington, Oct. 29, 1861.

The English brig Ariel, from Liverpool, was captured by the Gemsbock, while attempting to run into Wilmington, N. C., on the 20th inst., after her papers had been endorsed by the Captain of the [illegible], and sent to Philadelphia. She was ostensibly loaded with salt.

Provost Sergeant Brennan, of the Second Infantry, stationed at Georgetown, was shot dead this morning by private Lanahan, during guard mounting. The Sergeant reprimanded Brennan for not being in his place, and finally pushed him into it. Lanahan raised his musket and killed him instantly.

Gen. Lander's wound, received at Ball's Bluff, will probably confine him to the house for some weeks. The bullet drove a boot-strap deep into the calf of his leg.

An officer of the rebel vessel George Page, now cooped up between our vessels off Quantico Creek, had the impudence to examine the papers of a schooner from Charles county to Alexandria, but did not venture to seize her.

The business of the Patent Office has been gradually improving of late. Seventy patents were issued this week.

Three prisoners taken at Ball's Bluff were brought here to-day. One of them, J. Owens Berry, was late of Georgetown, and a Government employee in the Patent Office.

Several Alexandrians received letters to-day from friends in Virginia, dated Oct. 23d. The rebel mails are still in operation.

Rev. John Pierpont, late Chaplain of the Twenty-second Massachusetts regiment, has accepted an appointment in the Treasury Department.

The story that Commodore Dupont's confidential Secretary had absconded is discredited at the Navy Department. If true, no good can result to the rebels, since his orders were oral, and much is left to his discretion. No one but Commodore Dupont, on the expedition, knows its destination.

Washington, October 28, 1861.

Gen. McClellan has issued the following order, dated—

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Washington, October 28th, 1861.—The Major General commanding the army of the Potomac desires to offer his thanks, and to express his admiration of their conduct, to the officers and men of the detachments of the 15th and 20th Massachusetts, 1st California and Tammany regiments, the 1st U. S. artillery, and Rhode Island battery engaged in the affair of Monday last, near Harrison Island. The gallantry and discipline there displayed deserved a more fortunate result; but situated as these troops were, cut off alike from retreat and reinforcements, and attacked by an overwhelming force—five thousand against one thousand seven hundred—it was not possible that the issue could have been successful. Under happier auspices such devotion will insure victory.

The General commanding feels increased confidence in Gen. Stone's division, and is sure that when they next meet the enemy, they will fully retrieve this check, for which they are not accountable.

Gen. Scott will retire from active military duties in consequence of physical infirmity, within ten days, under the law of the last Congress, which allows him to do, so and which also continues his full pay, allowances and subsistence.

The order superseding Gen. Fremont by Gen. Hunter went West on Saturday, accompanied by instructions to the latter. Gen. Prentiss, at St. Louis, is to deliver it unless Fremont is in the actual presence of an enemy.

Senators Wade, Trumbull, Dixon and Chandler, are here, urging that a battle be fought and the rebels whipped as near Bull Run as possible, and before the time for going into winter quarters.

Advices from all parts of Europe are thoroughly encouraging. A letter has been received from Garibaldi, saying that we shall put down the rebellion, and therefore he need not come over to help us, but that if we do not do so easily, he will come.

Washington, October 27, 1861.

The following are Gen. Stone's orders to Col. Baker, which were found in his hat after the corpse was taken from the field. The second order was delivered after the battle commenced, by Col. Milton Cogswell of the Tammany Regiment. Baker put it in his hat, without reading it, Col. Coggswell saying "go ahead, Colonel." An hour afterward he fell. Both copies are saturated with blood, and the upper right hand corner of the paper, with one word, was carried away by a bullet.

FIRST ORDER.

Headquarters Camp of Edwards' Ferry, Oct. 21, 1861.

Col. E. D. Baker, Commander of Brigade:

Colonel:—In case of heavy firing in front of Harrison's Island, you will advance the California Regiment of your Brigade, or retire the regiments under Colonels Lee and Devens, now on the Virginia side of the river, at your discretion, assuming command on arrival.

Very respectfully, Colonel,
Your most obedient servant,
[Signed] Chas. P. Stone,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

SECOND ORDER.

Harrison's Island, Oct. 21st, 1861.

Col. E. D. Baker, Commanding Brigade:—

Colonel:—I am informed that the force of the enemy is about four thousand all told. If you can push them you may do so, as far as to have a strong position near Leesburg, if you can keep them before you, avoiding their batteries. If they pass through Leesburg, take the Gum Springs Road. You will not follow far, but seize the first good position to cover that road. Their design is to draw us on, if they are obliged to retreat, as far as Goose Creek, where they can be reinforced from Manassas, and have a strong position. Report frequently, so that when they are pushed Gorman can come up on their flank.

Yours, respectfully and truly,
Chas. P. Stone,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

The following order was received by Col. Baker, at two o'clock P. M. of Monday, on Harrison Island, and opened by his permission by Quartermaster Howe, acting Adjutant, who took a copy:—

Col. Baker, &c.—

Sir:—As soon as you get your column in position, make a dash at Leesburg, and shoot down every lawless depredator who may leave the ranks. Gen Gorman is moving upon the left. I shall take the right. I expect to be in Leesburg to-night.

[Signed] Stone.

This last shows what implicit reliance was placed in the reconnoisance of Sunday night.

Our troops now occupy Vienna, and four pickets extend within a short distance of Fairfax C. H., and a mile beyond Avondale. Our scouts have been completely around Fairfax, seeing no signs of the enemy, who is believed to be in force on this side of Circleville.

It is believed that Gen. Stone's premature movement towards Leesburg foiled, or at least postponed, the execution of a plan combining a movement of the whole army towards Manassas.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, October 28, 1861.

Mr. E. L. Beard, contractor for the city fortifications, arrived in town to-night, having left Bolivar on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. He brings the secesh flag torn down by Seagoni's men from the Springfield Court House, as a trophy to Mrs. Fremont. Sigel entered Springfield with his entire division on Saturday afternoon. Gen. Lane joins Fremont's army on Friday. He captured another train of baggage and stores and bagged the escort, at Butler, in Bates county, on Monday, including a rebel Captain and Lieut. and fifteen men. He sent them all to Fort Scott. In every town he passed through he compelled the inhabitants to hoist the flag and promise to keep it hoisted, or suffer the penalty of having their town burned. Gen. Sturgis's command rested at Osceola, on Wednesday, and would follow Lane's track two days later. Gen. Fremont and staff undoubtedly reached Springfield yesterday.

The *Democrat's* Rolla correspondence also announces the evacuation of Springfield by the main body of the confederates. Two regiments were left behind to bring off as much property as possible. Probably this is the force encountered by Seagoni. Lebanon and all the towns between Rolla and Springfield have been evacuated by the rebels, and every man of them was hastening toward Arkansas. Gen. Price was again reported to have joined McCulloch.

A scout who had arrived at Rolla, states that it was reported by the rebels that Price was awaiting the arrival of Gen. A. S. Johnston. Price, at last accounts, was near Carthage, confirming the impression that he is making for Camp Walker. The balance of our Springfield wounded are en-route for Rolla.

The train from Pilot Knob reports everything quiet there. The prisoners, fifty in number, have been set to work on the fortifications.

The rebel loss in the Fredericktown battle was much greater than was at first supposed. A farmer who helped bury the dead writes that "we buried 117 on the first day, and on the second day buried 128 more up to the time I left, and more were still finding bodies in the woods. I was told by soldiers that over four hundred were buried in all; also by neighbors who testify to these facts."

The *Democrat's* special Jefferson City dispatch says an important expedition has gone out from here, the result of which I will probably send to-morrow. Look-out for good news. Gen. Prentiss has again left, and I am not permitted to give his destination.

FROM CAIRO.

Federal Victory in Kentucky.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Cairo, October 29, 1861.

The steamer Erie No. 2, with four companies of the 11th Missouri, and one company of cavalry, escorted by the gun-boat Conestoga, left Paducah on Friday night and ran up the Cumberland to Eddyville, where the troops were landed at 12 midnight and made a forced march of 13 miles into the interior, where a force of the enemy's cavalry was encamped; reached there about day light and attacked them while at breakfast, completely routing them, killing 30 men and capturing 30 prisoners, 50 horses and a large quantity of equipments, without the loss of a man on our side.

An order has been issued from head-quarters establishing a Government officer on each Packet plying between this point and St. Louis, with instructions to supervise all freight and passengers that passes between here and St. Louis landing on the Missouri side of the river.

Paymaster J. H. Van Vleet, of the gun-boat Lexington, died this morning. His body will be forwarded to Cincinnati.

The First News Dispatch by Telegraph from California.

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—The announcement is just made of the completion of the last link in the Overland Telegraph. The Pacific to the Atlantic sends greeting, and may both oceans be dry before a foot of the land that lies between them shall belong to any other than our one united country.

Nothing important has occurred in California within a week.

Among the passengers by the last steamer were Gen. Sumner, Senator Nesmith, Colonel Merchant, and Captains Judd, Stewart, Hendrickson and Kooles; Lieutenants Lapham, Gillis, Williston, Sinclair, Warren, Harden, Dandy and Lipp, all of the United States Army, and Captains Briggs and Greene, United States Navy.

Senator Gwin and Calhoun Benham left somewhat quietly, their names being withheld in the passenger list.

Four hundred and forty regular troops and 10,000 stand of arms went forward by the same steamer.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ORDER.

Secretary Cameron's Instructions to General Thomas W. Sherman.

LOYAL FUGITIVES FROM LABOR TO BE EMPLOYED TO FIGHT THE REBELS.

The following order was sent out with the commanders of the forces accompanying the expedition:

War Department, Oct. 14, 1861.

Sir: In conducting military operations within States declared by the proclamation of the President to be in a state of insurrection, you will govern yourself, so far as persons held to service under the laws of such States are concerned, by the principles of the letters addressed by me to Maj. Gen. Butler on the 30th of May and the 8th of August, copies of which are herewith furnished to you. As special directions, adapted to special circumstances, cannot be given, much must be referred to your own discretion, as Commanding General of the expedition. You will, however, in general avail yourselves of the services of any persons whether fugitives from labor or not who may offer them to the National Government; you will employ such persons in such services as they may be fitted for, either as employees, or, if special circumstances seem to require it, in any other capacity, with such organization, in squads, companies, or otherwise, as you deem most beneficial to the service. This, however, not to mean a general arming of them for military service. You will assure all loyal masters that Congress will provide just compensation to them for the loss of the services of the persons so employed. It is believed that the course thus indicated will best secure the substantial interests of loyal masters, and the benefits to the United States of the services of all disposed to support the Government, while it avoids all interference with the social systems of local institutions of every State, beyond that which the insurrection makes unavoidable, and which a restoration of peaceful relations to the Union, under the Constitution, will immediately remove. Respectfully, Simon Cameron, Secretary of War.

Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, commanding expedition to southern coast.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.

Reported Treason of Commodore Dupont's Secretary, who escapes with the Maps, Charts and Sealed Orders of the Naval Expedition.

THE REPORT DENIED AND RE-AFFIRMED.

New York, Oct. 29.—The New York *Tribune* of this morning states that one of the correspondents with the great Naval Expedition writes from Hampton Roads, Friday evening last, that he had just been informed on good authority, that the private Secretary of Com. Dupont, the commander of the fleet, had absconded, carrying with him the maps and charts, and even the sealed orders of the Commodore. The *Tribune* adds: "We do not vouch for the truth of the report, but only for the fact that the writer is worthy of credence. We hope the report is erroneous."

New York, Oct. 28.—The *Post* of this evening says: A morning Journal alarms its readers by a report that the Private Secretary of Commodore Dupont had deserted to the enemy. Our own correspondent with the naval expedition mentions incidentally as a matter of small importance, that a master's mate on one of the ships, a crazy fellow, had suddenly, and it was feared in a moment of temporary aberration of mind, wandered beyond our lines, where he would be shot by the enemy. We suppose this is the ground of fact on which the startling rumor is founded.

Washington, Oct. 29.—At noon, to-day, the Navy Department had the best reason for believing untrue the rumor that the Private Secretary of Com. Dupont had absconded with all the maps, charts, and sealed orders of the great naval and military expedition.

THE REPORT RE-AFFIRMED.

New York, Oct. 29.—This evening's *Commercial* prints the following:—A prominent business firm in the city received to-day a letter from the fleet about to sail on the southern expedition, which partially confirms the statement made this morning in regard to the defection of a prominent naval officer and loss of the sealed orders of the Commander. The letter is as follows:

"Dear Sirs: Last night a surgeon from the Vanderbilt came on board our vessel and reported that the Commodore had been robbed of all his private papers, plans, charts, and sealed orders, by his private clerk. The traitor was supposed to have gone over to the rebels. The effect this new turn of events may give to the whole expedition I cannot tell."

FROM CALIFORNIA.

How the News of Gen. Baker's Death was received—Reports from the Oregon Gold Mines.

San Francisco, Oct. 27—7 P. M.—The announcement of the completion of the telegraph at seven o'clock last evening, sent a thrill of joy through this community. Preparations for firing a salute, and other demonstrations in honor of the event, were in readiness when the second through dispatch from the East announced the death of Gen. Baker, whom almost every citizen here regarded as a personal friend. The universal joy was thus changed to sorrow, and the celebration was postponed. Politicians, well informed in Oregon matters, express the opinion that the Governor will appoint Benj. Starks of Portland to succeed Baker in the Senate. His sympathies are secession. Gen. Jo. Lane is advertised to run, but without much hopes of success.

The San Francisco woolen factory, valued at $60,000, was burned yesterday. Insured for $40,000.

Friends of Ex-Senator Gwin say he departed for Europe with the British steamer. At Aspinwall he expects to meet his family from Savannah, who will accompany him thence.

Oregon dates are received to the 19th. There are most glowing accounts of the richness of the Nez Perces mines, of new gold discoveries over a wide expanse of country, which are published in the Portland papers. Gold in increasing quantities continues to arrive from the mines. The same character of news is published in the Victoria papers from the British Columbia mines. The news from these sources never was more exciting, and will probably bring about another stampede north next spring, equally to the Frazer River excitement of 1859.

From Salt Lake City.

Great Salt Lake City, Oct. 28.—Washkee, Chief of the Snake Indians, arrived here to-day with a band of Indians and returned to Mr. Bromley, agent of the Overland Mail, a number of horses and mules stolen from the Bear River Station by the Bannock Indians, he having captured them from that tribe. This is the old chief's first visit to this place. He received suitable presents for his exploit, and is being well entertained during his stay. He is the best friend the whites have in this vicinity, and were it not for him great depredations upon the whites would constantly be committed.

From Darnestown, Virginia.

Darnestown, Oct. 27.—Gen. Banks's brigade left Edward's Ferry yesterday a. m. and arrived here last night. A sufficient force remains at and near the Ferry to insure safety against any attempts to cross or molest us. Rebel pickets lined the opposite shore, taunting us with our attempt to invade Virginia, and begging the favor of another visit.

The question has been asked why Gen. Lander was absent from his brigade at the battle of Ball's Bluff. He was in Washington under special orders, and, hearing of the action, proceeded to Poolesville and took part in the action the next day at Edward's Ferry.

Col. Baker's body, having been embalmed, will be exhibited in state in Philadelphia previous to removal to California.

Nothing new on the Potomac to-day, except a review of Gen. McCall's division.

FROM EDWARDS' FERRY.

The Rebel Camp Fires Along the River—Withdrawal of Our Troops—What a Mississippi Prisoner Thinks.

Edwards' Ferry, Oct. 26.—All quiet last night. No pickets were thrown over the river, but those on this side heard those of the rebels all night on the opposite side, and saw their fires thickly scattered in the woods along the shore. Their centralizing point was a clump of trees on the bluffs, where our troops had constructed a picket station, and near the spot where our artillery shelled them during the skirmish on Tuesday last, when our troops were withdrawn from the Virginia side.

On Wednesday night, the 6th Indiana, occupying the most advanced and exposed position, were not aware of any withdrawal until the rest had been successfully ferried over. They lay upon the cold ground almost frozen, with loaded muskets in their hands, every moment expecting an overpowering assault from the concealed and reinforced enemy whose numbers were known to exceed our own by many thousands: yet the only murmurings uttered by those hardy sons of the northwest were at the orders to retire without disputing the ground inch by inch with their adversaries. This regiment brought with them two prisoners.

The owner of the mill on Goose Creek with his son, who, it was charged, had prepared combustibles to fire the bridge over Goose Creek, but were prevented from carrying out their design by the sudden descent upon the bridge by our skirmishers. The officers of the night had a conversation with a prisoner of war, a highly intelligent and now commissioned officer of one of the Mississippi regiments engaged in the affair at Ball's Bluff. He left Leesburg on Sunday night when there were but five regiments there. There were no defensible works at Leesburg, but every approach was fortified commanding the river and land routes. This prisoner was astonished to learn that our army was not almost entirely composed of abolitionists and radical Republicans, and that our main object was other than to emancipate slaves throughout the South. He said that if the facts were generally known to the working people of the South that our sole object was to sustain the Government and to preserve the Union intact, there would be a revolution in the Confederate army and peace restored. He was surprised beyond measure to be assured that even Breckenridge Democrats constituted a large component of the army.

Capt. Vaughn of the Rhode Island battery, who went over with a flag of truce, has returned. He was captured by a party who did not understand the law of nations, but was afterwards released by the military authorities.

FROM MISSOURI.

Gen. Lane Captures Rebel Plunder.

St. Louis, Oct. 29.—The plans of Messrs. Holt and Davis, who have been appointed to investigate the army contracts of the Western Department, have been indicated. Funds have been received, but are not being paid out.

Camp Morrissy, 14 miles south of Warsaw, Mo., Oct. 28.—Gen. Lane captured a transportation train of the enemy near Butler, in Bates county, and took the escort prisoners, a few days since. Among the latter were Captain Whiting and Lieut. Vaughn. Lane also reports that they found a large number of sick and wounded rebels at Rose Hill, Johnson county, in a starving condition, to whose wants he administered.

Nine contrabands arrived in camp a day or two ago, sent here by one of Lane's officers. Their case has been investigated, and it is understood Gen. Fremont will return them to their masters. Lane also captured a large amount of lead in one of the western counties, and sent it to Fort Scott, Kansas. There is no definite news of the whereabouts of Price or McCulloch.

GEN. JIM LANE AGAIN.

The way He Keeps up the Stars and Stripes.

Tipton, Oct. 28.—McCulloch is reported on Grand Prairie, with 10,000 men. Price's men are represented to be so dissatisfied with the prospect of leaving the State, that they will force him to make a stand. They say they are State troops; that they enlisted to fight in the State, and they won't go out of it without a fight. The secessionists offer to bet largely that Price will give Fremont battle, and whip him.

Gen. Kennedy, who has just returned from Price's army, to Sedalia, reiterates the same thing, and says Price will have more reinforcements than the government dreams of.

Gen. Lane entered Pleasant Hill the other day, and after planting the United States flag, called the citizens together, and made them a speech, in which he told them that that flag has been your protection and shall be still. *So long as it remains you are safe, but if it is cut down, by the Eternal I will return and burn your town.* He then withdrew with his men, and although the inhabitants are all secessionists, and this affair occurred two weeks ago, *that flag is still waving over the town.*

Large numbers of secessionists are returning to this part of the country every day from the rebel army, and their increasing strength is exciting considerable alarm among the Union citizens, who fear that as soon as the troops leave they will renew their depredations.

A secessionist was heard to say in Sedalia the other day that if the Government were going to send any more stores up there, they had better keep two or three regiments to guard them.

Such notorious rebels as Dr. Newland and George Kennedy, of Georgetown, who have fought with Price in all the battles since Booneville, are allowed to return on their parole. Oren Priest, who was taken with such papers on his person as would have hung him as a spy, has been released. These things are exciting bitter comment among the Union people here.

The telegraph was completed yesterday to Sedalia. Capt. Turnly and four men of his party, wounded from an ambush last week, are recovering. There are only 15 sick now at Georgetown, the rest being either recovered or sent to St. Louis.

At Otterville there are still quite a number of sick. The Indiana 25th has two hundred sick.

There are two steamboats with freight for this place on a sand bar below. Another arrived this afternoon with 300 mules.

Encore.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Washington, Oct. 28.—Gen. Scott will voluntarily retire from his rank and duties within the next ten days on account of his physical infirmities. The recent act of Congress provided that there should be no reduction in his pay, subsistence or allowances in the event of his withdrawal. It is well known that Gen. Scott has had an unsettled account with the War Department since the Mexican War. Secretary Cameron has recently made a careful examination of his claims, now thirteen years old. Jeff. Davis's malignity brought him in debt on account of his own expenditures and receipts in Mexico, and so far as the Secretary's report could do it, discredited him as a financial agent of the Government. Secretary Cameron has reported that General Scott was not only entitled to the money he claimed of the Government, but that he saved to it millions of dollars, which by the laws of war he could have pocketed under the settled principles regulating the distribution of prize and contribution money. This opportunity of personal advantage Winfield Scott generously devoted to the founding of a home for invalid soldiers. One of the monuments, long after he is dead, will be the Soldier's Home near Washington.

On Saturday last the order of the Commander-in-Chief that Gen. Fremont should surrender his command to the officer next below him, Gen. Hunter, accompanied by a letter of instructions to Gen. Hunter, was sent out by the President to Gen. Curtis, in command at St. Louis, with directions to deliver it to Gen. Fremont, unless he was actually in the presence of the enemy, or preparing for a battle.

It is hinted that some intrigues are going on in high quarters against Gen. McClellan. But they will hardly amount to anything more than to annoy, and, perhaps, slightly embarrass him.

It is said, that at a recent Cabinet meeting, the question of a general forward movement of the army was discussed; that Gen. McClellan said the army was prepared for such a movement, and that he acceded to it; that Gen. Scott took opposition ground, and was sustained by the Cabinet, Chase and Welles only voting to sustain McClellan. We do not vouch for the truth of the statement, but give it as it was received, simply remarking, that it comes from a pretty reliable source.

From Richmond via Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 29.—The Louisville *Courier*, now published at Nashville and issued from Bowling Green, says:

Richmond, Oct. 21.—The track of the Alexandria Railroad has been torn up from Fairfax C. H. to Manassas. Breckinridge, Preston and Humphrey Marshall arrived at Richmond on the 21st, and were received with the greatest cordiality and enthusiasm. General John Grayson, commanding the Florida forces, died at Tallahassee. Gov. Moore, of Louisiana, has issued an order requiring all persons leaving New Orleans and Jefferson Point, on steamboats for Memphis, to get passes from the Executive Office.

Confiscating Northern Rebel Property.

New York, Oct. 29.—Two advertisements are published this afternoon, the first one at the instance of the President of the United States, commanding the Marshal to attach certain real and personal property of William Shields and to give notice to all persons claiming the same, or knowing, or having anything to say, why the same should not be condemned to the use of the United States, to appear before the District Attorney on the 28th of November next to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

The second advertisement, published by order of the Court, is in accordance with the first, and sets forth that Wm. Shields, formerly of Washington, some months ago removed with his family to Richmond, where he has been residing ever since, and where he has been and now is engaged in the insurrection and resistance to the laws of the United States, now existing in said State, and in secret correspondence with the enemies of said United States, residing in Washington and elsewhere, transmitting to them money and other valuables, and receiving the same from them in return, which has been applied in part to aid and abet and promote the said insurrection and resistance to the laws, and the said W. Shields has knowingly used and employed and contracted to the use and employment of the property herein before more particularly described, to aid and abet and promote the same insurrection and the parties engaged therein.

The Affair at Camp Wild Cat.

Louisville, Oct. 28.—Gen. Thomas's official account of the Wild Cat affair says the forces were nearly equal, and the Federal troops repulsed the enemy with great loss to the rebels and little to the Federals.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Sailing of the Fleet—Composition of the Transports.

A THOUSAND "CONTRABANDS" TAKEN ALONG.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

Hampton Roads, Off Fortress Monroe, Oct. [illegible]

It is now more than two months since the first intimation reached the public that a naval expedition was planning against the Southern coast. When Gen. Viele's Brigade, in part of the New Hampshire Third and Maine Eighth regiments were so suddenly removed from the camp of Hempstead, in September, it was instantly surmised that the Government was designing a repetition of the Hatteras blow; and ever since then the public, not only of New York, but of the country, has been on the alert for intelligence connected with the movement. During that time, however, the Press has been reticent, and the public ill-informed. Those who were accustomed to observe, indeed, found out that an unusual number of steam vessels were being collected in the harbor of New York, —some loading, others apparently lying inactive in the bay; but although the preparations have been constant, vast and numerous, nothing of [illegible] to keep secret has been disclosed. Even the time of the removal of the troops from the metropolis, information of the details was entirely withheld from the community at large; and the absolute embarkation of the armament, which took place yesterday and the day before at Annapolis, affords the first opportunity for the press to furnish news relative to the greatest naval and military enterprise which has yet been attempted on this continent. The absolute sailing of the fleet releases me from the obligation of secrecy, and with the fullest concurrence of the authority to make the following announcements—announcements which Gen. Sherman informed me, only last night, it was his express wish should not be made until the arrival of the squadron at Old Point Comfort.

The fleet that sailed yesterday (Monday) morning consists of eighteen transports, the Atlantic, Baltic, Vanderbilt, Ariel, Daniel Webster, Coatzacoalcos, Ocean Queen, Illinois, Empire City, Ericsson, Roanoke and Marion, all large ocean steamers, and the Parkersburg, Winfield Scott, Pensacola, Ben De Ford, Belvidere and Philadelphia, steamers of another class, but adapted for such a trade as that by sea between Philadelphia and Baltimore. Four of the transports carry horses and army wagons; the others are loaded with troops, including two regiments from New Hampshire, the Third and Fourth; four from New York, the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Seventy-ninth, the last now about 800 strong; two from Maine, the Eighth and Ninth; two from Connecticut, the Sixth and Seventh; one from Pennsylvania, the Fiftieth, and one from Michigan, the Eighth. All these, it will be noticed, are from the Eastern or Middle States, as is eminently suitable in a Coast expedition. At Fortress Monroe they will be joined by two steamers, the Cahawba and Star of the South, carrying the Rhode Island Third and the Mechanics' or Engineer Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Kerrell, the latter sometimes known as the Mudsill Regiment; two transports, the Oriental and Matanzas, carrying 1000 contraband negroes, received at or near Fortress Monroe, and six transports, the Locust Point, the Potomac, the [illegible] Golden Eagle, the Ocean Express, the [illegible], and the Great Republic carrying the stores. So that the military portion of the fleet will consist of eighteen vessels carrying fourteen regiments and one battery, and twelve carrying stores, contrabands and otherwise. The battery is Sherman's well-known one of six guns, and 140 men. Besides this, however, a number of heavy siege-guns are taken, a corps of sappers and engineers belonging to the regular army, large supplies of camp equipage, a body of masons and carpenters, quantities of brick, mortar and stones, and in fact a complete fitting out for an expedition about to land on a hostile coast in the face, perhaps, of powerful batteries and to intrench itself on that coast with a view to making its lodgment the [illegible] of important and future operations. The negroes are principally for digging intrenchments, and will, for the first time, constitute an important arm of defence in the hands of a National army; as the example of using that arm has been so frequently set us by our opponents, they will not be surprised to learn that we have at last chosen to avail ourselves of the example, and at the same time, a significant suggestion will be afforded them of the furtive use that could be made of the weapon during the war. A thousand of these contrabands, articles scattered in the Southern interior, from the *point d'appui* afforded by the present movement, would do more damage to our enemies than a hundred thousand cannon balls. We have too long abstained from availing ourselves of the means placed so obviously within our grasp; perhaps the very natural apprehensions that the present brandishing of it will awaken in our "Southern brethren," may incite in them an appreciation of our previous forbearance as well as a wholesome dread of our future determination. A large quantity of surf boats is taken with the expedition, whose completeness in all matters of ordnance stores, ammunition and appointments seems admirable. It will be under the command of Brig. General W. T. Sherman, whose services to his country are too well known and too brilliant to bear more than a statement of this fact that he was the leader of Sherman's Battery at the Battle of Bull Run. He has now relinquished his Battery to Capt. Hamilton, but it is to accompany him on this precious enterprise. Brig. Gen. Egbert L. Viele of New York, Stevens (late Governor of Oregon, and Wright, recently a Major of United States Engineers, are all attached to the expedition, each having command of a Brigade; all are graduates of the West Point Academy, and have served with honor in the United States service.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

Steamship Atlantic, Hampton Roads, Va., Friday, Oct. [illegible], 1861.

It was supposed by every person connected with this gigantic naval and military expedition to the Southern coast, that to-day would have found us well past Cape Henry, and the prows of the gallant vessels all pointing in the direction of our destination. The Fates, however, and Gen. Sherman, have decided that it should be otherwise. I have already informed you of the delay attending the last preparations for the departure. The sea ran high the day succeeding our arrival here, and it was impossible to distribute coal and stores. Even after the weather favored, and Capt. Saxton, the Division Quartermaster, with his able assistants, Capts. Haxall and Fuller, had put their forces energetically to the work, there was, as there always has been, and ever will be where great labor has to be performed, vexatious occurrences which no prudence could have prevented, and annoying contingencies for which none could be prepared; and not until last evening was everything in readiness.

The officers and men were in the midst of their rejoicings at the prospect of speedy relief from the state of tedious inaction which always exists on board a crowded ship, when Gen. Sherman unexpectedly dampened their gladness by an order directing the disembarkation of the entire force. This order, couched in terse military terms, requiring the men to land in the line of battle, with ammunition and complete equipments, afforded great latitude for conjecture as to its object, and all manner of ridiculous surmises were current. The one most generally received was, that a demonstration would be made upon Sewell's Point, where a heavy battery belonging to the rebels is located. Instead of attacking Sewell's Point, the soldiers are landing among friends on the beach beneath the frowning battlements of Fortress Monroe. Gen. Sherman determined upon this step in order to demonstrate with what expedition the troops could land upon the enemy's shore. The facilities for disembarking are thus made manifest, and the officers have the great advantage of practising the parts they will be called upon to perform upon a more important and vastly more trying occasion. The landing is now in progress, and surf boats manned by the crews of the ships of war and of the transports, each capable of carrying from fifty to one hundred soldiers a trip, are used. The whole day is likely to be consumed by the undertaking, and I doubt whether I can give the result in this letter.

The Great Naval Expedition.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Steamer Vanderbilt, off Fort Monroe, October 24th, 1861.

We reached this point yesterday morning after a run from Annapolis, made lengthy by fogs and rain, which, the water being shoal, made it necessary to anchor two or three times in the night.

We are met here by a large number of vessels, steam and sail, many gun-boats among the rest, and from what I observe (and that is the only means by which those who do not know can come to any conclusion) I conclude that the expedition will be much more formidable and complete than I at first imagined. This vessel is taking on coal for twenty days. The amount of provisions on board is wonderful. You would be amused to hear the [illegible] ces and probabilities discussed in the smoking room aft. "New Orleans" has its friends; "Charleston" is not lacking in supporters, while "Mobile," "Pensacola," and even "Galveston" are "in the ring."

We make all the movements by the new army signal. Each ship has one or more of the signal corps. The signals are given by the waving of flags, of which there are two kinds—one a square black flag with an [illegible] of white; the other white with [illegible] squares. Nothing of particular interest has occurred. One or two lucky ones went ashore and had a view of the old fortress, [illegible] Point, about four miles to the southward, occupied by the rebels who have [illegible] battery there and are camped in [illegible] along the beach. But they make no demonstrations so far as can be observed. The great gun Peacemaker is mounted in [illegible] of our steamer on the Fortress, and [illegible] the distance of a mile is a [illegible] You would be interested to be there [illegible] o'clock in the evening, when the bands of the various regiments play. The weather has been very warm, as warm as [illegible] with us in Illinois or Michigan, and the [illegible] legs are very pleasant. We [illegible] singing on board the boat and get along pleasantly. I hope you will excuse so [illegible] letter and hope soon to write you [illegible] of interest. Yours [illegible]

Aurora Institute.—The Aurora [illegible] stands firm and moves steadily [illegible] the pressure of the times. It has [illegible] more than its full quota for the [illegible] men enough left for efficient [illegible] More than one hundred of its [illegible] one teacher are in the service of [illegible] but the institution, under the [illegible] agement of the same president [illegible] with nearly all the same [illegible] doing as thorough work [illegible] class of students [illegible] tory. All its departments [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY OCTOBER 31, 1861.

County Conventions.

The Union County Convention met on Tuesday last, and after a lengthy session and several balloting, nominated the following ticket:

Judge of the Superior Court—Henry G. Miller.
Clerk of the Superior Court—Daniel O'Hara.
County Judge—Andrew Akin.
County Clerk—Charles B. Farwell.
County Treasurer—Hugh Maher.
School Commissioner—John F. Eberhart.
County Surveyor—Alexander Wolcott.
Delegates to the Constitutional Convention: 56th Dist. John Wentworth, M. W. Fuller. 57th Dist. W. C. Goudy, Elliott Anthony.

Messrs. Miller, O'Hara, Maher, Fuller and Goudy are Democrats, and the others Republicans.

After the nominations were made Dr. John Evans, of Evanston, offered the following resolutions as the platform of the Convention, which were put to vote by the chair and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Union Convention of Cook county, approve of the vigorous prosecution of the war by our Government for the suppression of the unholy rebellion waged against it.

Resolved, That we hold the rebels against our Government to be outside the pale of its protection, being criminals in the eye of the law and in the judgment of the enlightened nations of the world, and as such they should be treated as public enemies.

Resolved, That we call upon the Administration to use every legitimate means of warfare to suppress the rebellion, including the confiscation of all the property of the rebels, and even to the liberation of their slaves.

Some attempts have been made by leading Democrats to deny that Dr. Evans's resolutions were regularly adopted, but none of the candidates have seen fit to repudiate the platform.

Another Convention was held at Metropolitan Hall on Tuesday evening, to nominate a county ticket. A great row commenced with the opening of the meeting, and the police were obliged to turn off the gas to stop it.

The Opposition Ticket.

The following are the names of the candidates nominated by the mass meeting at Metropolitan Hall, on Tuesday night, in opposition to the so called Union Convention ticket:

For Judge of the Superior Court—John M. Wilson.
Clerk of the Superior Court—T. B. Carter.
County Clerk—L. P. Hilliard.
County Treasurer—Patrick Kelly.
County Judge—Gilbert Walker.
Delegates to Convention: 56th Dist. Van H. Higgins, B. Caulfield. 57th Dist. J. V. Eustace, Sam. Ashton.

For School Commissioner and county Surveyor, we believe no opposition candidates were proposed. This ticket in some respects is better than the other one. For instance, Judge M. Wilson for Judge of the Superior Court, who should be re-elected. He is one of the best Judges Cook county has ever had. Judge Van H. Higgins for the South District, and Judge J. V. Eustace for the North District, are better men than their opponents on the Union ticket. A large vote will doubtless be cast for the opposition or Peoples ticket, but whether enough to elect it, remains to be seen. The Election day is next Tuesday, Nov. 5th. Let everybody turn out and vote for the best men among all the candidates.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT KANKAKEE.

Brutal Murder of a Soldier.

A most cold blooded and brutal murder occurred at Kankakee on Saturday last, for the particulars of which we are indebted to John Holliday, Esq., of that city, who gleaned from the Coroner of the county, and from conversations with the murderer himself, after his arrest and confinement in jail.

The name of the murdered man is John Ostrander, a private in Dickey's Cavalry Regiment at Ottawa. At the time of the occurrence, he was absent from his regiment on furlough, visiting his brother Peter, near Kankakee. Upon Saturday in company with him he visited one John McGregor to make disposition of some cattle, prior to his departure for the wars. Arriving at McGregor's house, his brother went in, but had hardly crossed the threshold when McGregor in a furious manner commenced a torrent of abuse, accusing the other of allowing his cattle to trample through his (McGregor's) [illegible] At a denial, his rage became unmeasured, and seizing a knife, he made a furious thrust at Ostrander, which the latter avoided. Rushing from the house, he sought shelter behind a wagon, closely followed by McGregor, who in the meantime caught up a gun heavily loaded with buckshot, aiming it as he ran.

John Ostrander, who had remained outside the house, seeing the danger threatening his brother, dismounted and after hitching his horse to the fence, approached McGregor and attempted to pacify him. He had hardly spoken when McGregor wheeled suddenly around, and deliberately taking aim, shot him dead upon the spot, forty-five buckshot entering his breast, and two piercing the eye. The inhuman wretch then cooly proceeded to reload, with the intention of shooting the other brother, but before he could accomplish his bloody purpose the intended victim had made his escape and alarmed the neighborhood, whose soon gathered together and captured the murderer, and would have hanged him upon the spot had it not been for the officials, who took him and lodged him in jail.

An inquest was held by the Coroner, and the jury returned a verdict as warranted by the facts. The prisoner rendered no excuse for his diabolical transaction, simply remarking that he did not like the family, and he ought to have shot them all long ago. We hardly remember a more premeditated or cold-blooded murder, and can readily excuse the fearful indignation which would have strung him up to the first tree. As much as we detest lynching if ever there was a candidate ripe for such a taking off, it was the murderer McGregor.

The Blockade of Charleston.

There is something wrong about our blockade of Charleston and Savannah. Perhaps it is the size of the vessels, that keeps them too far out at sea; perhaps it is the want of efficiency in the commander; but whatever may be the trouble, the Government cannot do a better thing than attend to it. Not long ago one of the most valuable prizes (had she been taken) that has come across the ocean, slipped in at Savannah. It is true the Thomas Watson was run down and burned near Charleston. It may be true, also, that the rebel commissioners, Mason and Slidell did not, as is now alleged, run the blockade and land at Cardenas, but we see no reason why they might not with ordinary boldness and luck, have done so. We see it stated that the fore and aft schooner Sallie, of 150 tons, with one long gun amidships and a crew of forty men, ran the blockade out of Charleston on the 10th, and captured the brig Granada on the 13th, bound to New York, with a cargo of four hundred hogsheads of sugar and molasses. The Sallie sent the Granada into Charleston, with a prize crew consisting of some of the men of the captured vessel itself, and was at last accounts steering eastward in search of more game. All this much has happened within sight of where our blockading vessels should have been. No wonder the English and French fleets consider our blockade inefficient.

☞ Governor Berry and the Executive Council of New Hampshire have decided to assume, in the name of the State, the collection of the Federal tax, thus saving fifteen per cent. Under the law of Congress, if the Government accepts this offer, the Legislature, which would not otherwise meet until June next, will not be specially convened, thus saving still more expense. This may serve as a useful hint to some other States.

Great Financial Swindle Attempted.—The Philadelphia police have arrested a man named George Cromer, alias Henry Donald, alias W. S. Holland, and several other aliases, who was in possession of some $70,000 of forged drafts, purporting to be drawn by Thomas Daniel of St. Thomas, W. I., on the house of Thomas Daniel & Son, Bristol, Eng.

☞ Colonel William Raymond Lee, of the Massachusetts twentieth regiment, taken prisoner at Leesburg Heights, is a graduate of West Point, and a former officer of the army. He changed from military to civil pursuits, several years ago, was a resident of Roxbury, and Superintendent of the Boston and Providence railroad, at the time of his appointment as Colonel of the 20th. There is another Col. Lee of Massachusetts troops—Col. Horace C. Lee, of Springfield—of the 27th regiment, now en route to the seat of war.

☞ Gov. Holbrook of Vermont, whose dangerous illness prevented his inauguration at the opening of the Legislative session, a week since, received the oath of office last week, and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

[illegible]—Hon. Gaius B. Rich, a well known [illegible] of Buffalo—having removed the Bank [illegible] Attica to Buffalo in 1842—died [illegible] place on Friday last. Mr. Rich [illegible] held in high estimation by all who knew [illegible]

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

Saturday, October 25, 1862.

THE FIRST WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

MONETARY.

COMMERCIAL.

Chicago Market.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

MARRIED.

DIED.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EDUCATE YOUR SONS ABROAD.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

HAVE YOUR COINS WITH

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1861.

GRAIN INSPECTION AND RATES OF STORAGE.

Meeting of the Board of Trade.

A meeting of the Board of Trade was held last evening at the rooms of the Board, pursuant to the following call, signed by a large number of the prominent members:

"In view of the evils attending the present system of Grain Inspection, the undersigned, members of the Board of Trade, respectfully request the President of the Board to call a meeting at an early date, to consider the propriety of changing such system of inspection, and also to take such action as may be deemed necessary in view of the recent action of Warehousemen, advancing the rates of winter storage on grain."

The meeting was called to order at about half past seven, by the President, who briefly stated the objects of the meeting, and called for remarks on the subject before them.

J. C. Wright, Esq., in an eloquent speech, stated the object of the meeting. He said that the meeting was called, because of the impression that prevailed that our system of grain inspection was imperfectly carried out; that owing to heavy rains a large amount of wheat shipped to this city as No. 2 Spring was "rejected," and was sold at a loss of 10@12c per bushel, and that this same rejected wheat was "doctored" and palmed off upon the shipper as No. 2; that men who are making princely fortunes out of the warehouse business were charged, he trusted unjustly, with mixing this grain. He demonstrated that by running one thousand bushels of rejected wheat into each cargo of sound wheat, that a sum of not less than twenty thousand dollars could be made out of two hundred cargoes. He also stated it as a fact that a shipper in order to secure a good cargo of grain in this city, had not only to employ an inspector to watch the grain as it went into the vessel, but he had to go himself and sleep in the warehouse. It was a disgrace to our city that such was the truth, but every shipper experienced it.

Mr. W. also, commented pointedly on the recent announcement of the warehousemen that the rates of winter storage would be 1@2c per bushel higher than formerly, and stated that he did not believe they could collect it from grain in store before that announcement was published. He also showed that such action on their part was wholly uncalled for, as their profits now were enormously large—and that it had the effect to advance the rates of freights, already ruinously high. He offered the following resolutions:

MR. WRIGHT'S RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, Much complaint is made by members of this Board in relation to the following subjects connected with the business of members of this Board, viz:

1. The practical working of our system of inspection.
2. The practice of cleaning and doctoring unsound grain, and procuring its inspection after such process as a sound article.
3. The frequent delivery and attempts to deliver from the warehouses, grain of a grade inferior to that called for by the warehouse receipts.
4. The proposed additional charge for storage on grain going into store prior to the 15th of November, and remaining in store for winter, on the charges of past years.

AND WHEREAS, this Board are desirous of doing all in its power to sustain the character of our grain and secure justice to receivers and shippers of grain, and having full confidence that our warehousemen and railroad officials will cheerfully cooperate with the Board in remedying any such evils which exist. Therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to take into consideration these subjects of complaint, to make such investigations as they shall deem advisable, and to report their action and such facts brought before them, and recommendations, at a meeting of this Board, to be held on the evening of the 31st inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Rooms of the Board.

Resolved, That all members of the Board are requested to furnish to such Committee any facts in their knowledge bearing on these subjects.

On motion, the resolutions were adopted and the following Committee appointed by the Chair: J. C. Wright, B. B. Hutchinson, M. S. Bacon, A. Dow and A. E. Neely.

Mr. George Watson then rose and called the attention of the Board in a few remarks to the new Banking bill, showing its objectionable features, and offering the following resolution:

WHEREAS, An act was passed at the last session of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled an "Act to establish a general system of Banking upon a specie basis in the State of Illinois," said act to become a law, subject to the approval of the people of the State at the November election; and

WHEREAS, The State of Illinois has suffered already a loss of several millions of dollars through an imperfect banking law. It is the duty of this Board, as the centre of commercial activity in the State, to express our opinion thereon; and

WHEREAS, There are several very objectionable features in the bill; therefore

Resolved, That said banking law has been framed for the sole and entire benefit of the parties named as the commissioners and their friends, without due regard to the interest of the people of the State, and that it ought not to receive their support.

The resolutions were adopted and ordered to be printed, and the meeting adjourned.

The Wabash Avenue Shooting Affray.

The shooting affray at the residence of Mr. Chas. A. Rogers, on Wabash Avenue, to which allusion was made in our issue of yesterday, came before Justice Akin and Justice Milliken, associate, yesterday morning. The prosecution was represented by States Attorney Havne, and the prisoner, Capt. Burns, by Daniel McIlroy, Esq.

Mr. Rogers was called to the stand and testified substantially as follows: On Wednesday night, Mr. R. had been absent during the evening, and upon his return was informed by the servant that a man had been seen early in the evening ascending to the roof of the house by a ladder which some painters had been using during the day. The manifest agitation of the servant gave an air of probability to her story, and Mr. Rogers went through the upper part of the house, but finding no person, concluded the alarm of the servant was attributable to her imagination, and thought no more of the matter. Later in the evening Mrs. Rogers and her mother, who had been out visiting, returned. Mr. R. detailed the story to his wife, who paid but little attention to it, concluding it was one of the painters whom the affrighted servant had seen.

In a few moments after her arrival, she took her adopted child, who had been put to sleep down stairs by the alarmed domestic, and carried her up to her room. After placing her in bed, she was obliged to go into her mother's room for some article, and while there she discovered a pair of top boots protruding from under the low cottage bedstead. Intensely frightened, she rushed down stairs and informed her husband. Mr. Rogers immediately went across the street to Mr. Dickinson's residence in quest of his brother, but not finding him, obtained Mr. D's. assistance and the two went straight to the room, Rogers armed with a revolver and Dickinson with a cane. The latter looked under the bed, but at first saw nobody, and asked loudly if there was any person there. A slight rustle caused a second search, which resulted in finding Capt. Burns lying upon his back close to the wall. They demanded of him to come out, which he did, and while resting upon his knee, drew a pistol from his side pocket. Mr. Rogers at that instant fired, the ball entering Burns' cheek, passing out of his mouth, and carrying with it one or two teeth and a portion of the jaw. Burns instantly returned the fire, the ball taking effect in Roger's shoulder and inflicting a flesh wound. Three or four more shots were interchanged without effect, after which Burns rushed from the room. Rogers fired a parting shot just as Burns reached the top of the stairs and immediately upon the report of the pistol, Burns fell headlong down the stairs. Supposing that he was killed or mortally wounded, Rogers and Dickinson hastened down stairs but found him uninjured except by the first shot. Mr. Dickinson secured the intruder, while Mr. Rogers went for a policeman who took Burns into custody.

Mr. Dickinson was called to the stand and testified substantially as above. The defence called several witnesses who testified that Burns had always borne the reputation of being a quiet, peaceable, and honest man. Until January last, he had been in the employ of the American Express Company, having charge of the Pennsylvania Central freight. They testified that before the marriage of Mrs. Rogers, then Miss Woodworth, an intimacy existed between the lady and Capt. Burns, amounting in the estimation of the public to an engagement. He was in the habit of visiting at Mrs. Woodworth's residence, and these visits were returned by Mrs. W. and her daughter. Some time in 1860, this intimacy was broken off, for reasons unknown, and in December of the same year Miss Woodworth married Mr. Chas. A. Rogers, a commission merchant of this city.

These facts having been testified, the question arose as to the motive of the intrusion in this mysterious matter. The prosecution contended that Burns had introduced himself in this unusual manner, actuated by feelings of jealousy and revenge, for the commission of some felony, and that the bare fact of breaking into a house at night carried with it the circumstantial evidence that his presence implied the motive of some felony to be committed, which it was unnecessary to establish by evidence, and therefore asked for his commitment to answer the charge of burglary.

The defence on the contrary urged in extenuation that an extensive correspondence had passed between the lady and the defendant; [illegible] them to the lady alone. The prosecution demanded a proof of this motive, which the defence failed to produce, and the Court therefore held the prisoner in $1,000 bonds, to answer the charge of burglary.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

CHAMPAIGN, Oct. 14, 1861.

DWARFS IN GENERAL AND THE DWARF APPLE IN PARTICULAR.

In our last we gave the reason why so many thousands of trees set in the orchard had failed to grow and [illegible] universal and constant has been this loss, that most people have come to the conclusion that fruit would not do well on the prairies, and that some new mode or new varieties must be resorted to to make up the deficiency. Dwarfing was offered as the panacea, and directly our Eastern philanthropists got up immense stocks of dwarf apples, pears, cherries, and plums. These were duly sent throughout the country, and everybody that owned a garden spot was to grow rich with the immense crops of fruit that would be produced on their dwarf trees. Occasionally an individual tree made wonderful returns, perhaps three per cent. of the whole number. Reports were made of these cases, and soon nothing would do but dwarfs—dwarfs for the fruit garden, dwarfs for the lawn, and dwarfs for the orchard. Now what is the result of all this? Has the amount of fruit increased in proportion to the territory, over the standards? If we take into consideration the extra cost, we do not think there has been any advance. It is true that these dwarf trees, by receiving extra care have more of them survived. Yet only a small per cent. of the dwarf pears have produced fruit, a less number of apples, while the cherry has proved a decided failure, and the bad management of the plum has given it no advantage. To be a little more specific, we will examine the cost in its turn, and see them as individual varieties. First, then, of the

DWARF APPLES.

For the past two years the writer has given much of his time to the study of fruit culture in all its various departments. In this cause he has visited nearly all parts of the State. The uniform courtesy extended him by railroad managers, has enabled him to give the subject his correct attention at a trifling outlay beyond the time necessarily devoted to the examination, and it is probable that no other person has made so extended a personal examination on this subject. So much, by way of explanation, for what we may say on this subject and how we have arrived at the conclusion, so counter to the present popular idea in regard to the value of the dwarfing of fruits. As a member of the "Farm Committee," we traveled some two thousand miles, and examined a large number of orchards and gardens, and conversed with hundreds of people interested in fruit culture, and the almost universal answer in regard to the dwarf was that they had disappointed their expectations. In the garden of Robert Douglas, of Waukegan, the dwarf apple had given very good satisfaction, a few trees on the grounds of C. E. Peck, of Winetka, and in the garden of D. F. Kinny, of Rock Island, all on timber land, were the only trees that we found at all satisfactory, and nowhere on the prairie did we find a single tree that presented even a moderate crop. We saw hundreds of trees over four inches in diameter with large, firm heads, destitute of fruit. At the same time we saw numbers of standard trees trained with low heads, form of dwarfs, that were loaded with fruit. The Duchess of Aldrsbough, Howthorndon, Keswick's Codlin, yellow Ingestrie, Fameuse, ect., were especially productive. In the grounds of W. C. Pearsall, near Port Byron, with trees set some eight feet apart, and with dwarf training, that is low heads, almost all varieties were in training; while in an orchard of some hundred dwarf apples, treated in the same manner, and of as good size, in the grounds of J. S. Bradford, at Springfield, there was not a single specimen. Our country friends tell us the trees bear well with them, but where they grow thrifty with us, they do not bear fruit. In our own ground the trees blossom freely, but we have never had the first sample from them. We have yet to see the first dwarf apple tree in common moderate bearing on the prairie, and have seen but few out of a large number on timber land in full bearing; in this respect falling far behind the standard when treated in the same manner. Thomas says the best stock for the apple is the common seedling apple. Downing and other prominent writers say the same, and we are led to infer that it is the interest of nurserymen that have made up public opinion on the subject of dwarfs, without any better or more substantial reason than that they profit by it. Certainly they have thus far failed with the apple, and if there is no remedy it is time that an end was made to the deception. Mr. Douglas of Waukegan suggested to us that the fault was in the setting; that like the pine, the tree should be set just below the junction with paradise stock, but in this we can see no particular advantage, for the paradise, unlike the green stock, is hardy, consequently this cannot be urged against it. To further test this suggestion, we have since examined a large number of trees, and can see no difference in their fruitfulness. As Mr. Douglas has been the most successful with the dwarf apple of any of our friends, we can only attribute it to his closely shaded grounds, the winds of the lake and his peculiar soil.

Benjamin Vancil, near Caledon, in Union county, has for a number of years fruited the Paradise itself, and sells the fruit in the St. Louis market. The fruit ripens there in July, and as there is at that time little good fruit in market this variety commands a ready sale at a good price, often one dollar and a half a bushel. The quality of the fruit is inferior, giving one an idea of cork, leather and India rubber; yet they do for cooking, but the Keswick Codlin, which is now introduced into that section, will drive them out of market. Within the past five years Mr. V. has extended his dwarf orchard by sprouts from the roots of the old trees. From whom these trees came no one can tell. Mr. V. is nearly seventy years old and they were there when he was a boy. They probably were brought in by the old French settlers some hundreds of years since. Mr. V. has several apple trees dwarfed on the Paradise, which came from Rochester, but they have evinced no particular desire to be loaded with fruit—they had on now and then straggling specimens. If they will not do well near Caledon, the very seat of Pomona, we cannot expect any great returns from them on the prairie. We know of no other place in the county where the Paradise has fruited, and do not now recall to mind reading any account of such an occurrence; but of the above we know, having seen both trees and fruit.

We are now prepared to make the assertion that the apple dwarfed on the Paradise or Doucion is worthless for the prairie, and of doubtful value on timber land; even there a crop is the exception, not the rule. We, therefore, advise tree-planters not to depend upon them, for they will bring nought but disappointment.

But what shall we do for fruit at an early day on the new prairie farm? asks one. If you depend upon the dwarf, it is certain that you will be disappointed; nor do we believe one-tenth part of the glowing accounts of the productiveness of dwarf apples at the East. Too many of these accounts come through those who have the trees for sale, but we can point out a path by which you will be insured an early fruitage. Plant two or three year old trees, that have low heads, none of them over a foot from the ground, treat them as you would dwarfs, by giving them good culture and shelter them on the north and south, giving them an open aspect to the east, but to succeed in this you must select certain varieties that have the habit of early bearing, for such as Northern Spy, Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Cooper's Spitzenburgh, Swaar and Seek-no-further will certainly disappoint you. The most valuable of all early bearing sorts is the Keswick's Codlin. Three year old trees properly treated, will almost invariably bear a fair crop the second year after setting out. Hawthornden, Yellow Ingistrie, Early Pennock, Holland Pippin, Duchess of Oldenburgh, all bear young, are valuable and will furnish fruit from the last of July to the last of October in this part of the State. For autumn we can have Farmer's, Cooper's Early White, Fall Swaar and Late Golden Sweet. The winter varieties are more tardy—Stannard, Dornim, Roules' Janet, Winesop and Ramsdel's Sweet are among the best.

For the purpose of early fruiting we would prefer to plant them three feet apart, so that they will afford shelter to each other, but for the orchard, we would put them twenty to twenty-four feet. We have already in a previous article discussed the subject of low heads and if there is any value to be derived in that direction it should be in favor of the dwarf tree as all of them are cultivated in that manner.

If there is any person still a believer in the value of dwarf apples, let him set out alternative trees of standards that thrive alike, and at the end of four years he will see his error. We have until within the past two years been impressed with the value of the dwarf apple, supposing that if it did not produce large crops, yet that it would come into early bearing; but after having been disappointed year after year, we began to enquire if that was peculiar to our own grounds, but found that our trees came within the general rule; which was no fruit, while a moderate crop was the exception. As a nurseryman, the above view of the case is not a pleasant one, for we have long rows of dwarfs for sale; but there is this consolation, that the believers in dwarfs yet live, and will not give up their favorite theory though we should preach to them a year. But we advise all of that class to plant at least half of their orchards standards, and by way of compromise, treat as they do their dwarfs.

In our next, we propose to look after dwarf pears, quinces and plums. RURAL.

Suffering in the Mountains.

The Lexington *Observer* says that forty-one persons, most of them women and children, arrived in that city on Thursday last from their homes in Knox and Laurel counties. They were flying from the persecutions and annoyances of Zollicoffer's marauders. One of the persons constituting this little band of refugees (Mr. Vannoy) is a minister in the Christian Church, and he gave a most heart-rending account of the dreadful state of things in the mountains, caused by the reckless and unprincipled followers of the rebel Zollicoffer. He was an eye-witness of many of their atrocious acts of vandalism, having been present at London, Laurel county, when the rebel forces entered and took possession of that place, and for several hours was detained by them a prisoner. He states that they took from the stores, groceries and private dwellings, everything they desired, but seemed to be more particularly solicitous for clothing, shoes, blankets and provisions. They also took possession of and drove off all the live stock upon the farms in that county, and many persons had been robbed of all the horses, cattle, sheep and hogs that they possessed. They even went further, and, in the spirit of mere wantonness and brutality, they destroyed what they did not want, even to the clothing of the women and children.—*Louisville Journal.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, October 26, 1861.

There was no battle. I start out with that last I set the reader's eye hurrying down the column for what assuredly is not there, the list of killed and wounded. It is not news I am to write, as we count news who indite paragraphs in Washington of an evening for readers beyond the lakes at their breakfast tables, the next morning. The great inevitable conflict has rolled one week nearer since that night, and items seven days old are stale. There is this to be considered however. It was a night before battle to all intents purposes and preparations. It promised to usher in a battle Sunday, and had such been the event of that Sabbath it is not unlikely that the preface would, in the clash of armies have lost itself, and remained unwritten.

Nobody reads a preface. I do sometimes under one class of circumstances read a preface with gusto. Say you are on a railway train. The industrious young gentleman, who travels to distribute car literature that nobody buys, hands you a single leaf containing title page and preface a kind of literary ground bait. I confess I have read through several such pages at different times and credited the author duly therefor.

This night I speak of was a preface followed by nothing. In the great train of present events it came a single leaf of experience to me novel as to not a few in this great army of the Potomac. We believed it the night before battle, and in that it was not lies the opportunity given me to narrate it at leisure.

Time seven p. m. on a Saturday night. Scene, Camp of McClellan Dragoons just north of Washington. Persons divers dragoons and the writer. Enter hastily, pushing his bony horse to full gallop, an orderly from headquarters. It is a dispatch by military telegraph. Gen. McClellan is over the river. Orders body guard to make ready for marching at any hour, with one day's rations *and two extra rounds of ammunition.*

This caused a sensation. That last little hint suggested and presupposed matters our Chicago troopers had contemplated, but never so nearly in Washington at least, not to rob some of them of laurels won in Western Virginia. I call a council of war, issue my own orders to myself, and in compliance therewith take the field. I resolve to go into camp. Charley Barker will give me a shake down in his tent. I here desire to record the fact that were every ounce of sleep in the immutable order of things assigned to that shakedown, worth one gold dollar, I did not lessen the amount by a pennyworth, nor a fraction of a mill.

For, mark you, just as the clock told ten, up clattered the trooper sadly misnamed at that hour as orderly, and the dispatch read to the effect of ordering the Dragoons to be at Chain Bridge, eight miles up the river, at three o'clock, signed McClellan.

Macbeth murdered sleep once I remember. Not to be irreverent nor unmindful of the honors due a head resting on shoulders worthily constellated, I must say I know another "Mac" that did the same thing that Saturday night. Ah, then and there was hurrying to and fro. No sleep till morn. If any one thinks any of these expressions familiar, I beg to say I do not dare to trust printers twelve hundred miles away with quotation marks.

I stuck to my shake down, but did not sleep. The camp was all alive. It was settled that there was stern work for the morrow, and that morrow the Sabbath. It was probable and impending as a fair construction of orders that the reporters were at last right, and "a battle imminent."

One day's rations ordered after dark required cooking, or the meat did, and at the camp fires the pork sizzled and spluttered as if it had caught the prevalent zeal and was in a hurry to be done and off. Orderly Brown was a busy man that night; ammunition was served out, arms examined. The horses marvelled much at a midnight feed, but troop horses never allow themselves to be surprised, and so munched away in their nose-bags as if determined that if die they must on the morrow it should not be of inanition. Talking of horses, there will be ample time before the call to "boot and saddle," to give a paragraph to two horses. Amid all the stir of the camp, came sounds of equine distress from the stable of a fine sorrel, "Fox," destined to bear the Captain on the morrow. Fox groaned and coughed and groaned again. You would, I did, set him down as in a bad way. I was sure equine distress was seldom more severe. I pitied him. Not so the boys, with whom poor Fox's lamentings were an abundant cause of merriment. They said it was an old Western Virginia trick of his always, and ever to be loud and lugubrious in his sham suffering, to escape the saddle if possible. When I tell you that Fox went his thirty miles of the ride succeeding, in excellent style and, the first mile past, complained no more, you will agree that the animal is cute enough for the service. He is not unknown to many in the streets of Chicago and deserves this mention. Next, "old Bunker." He was the animal I selected to bear me to the fray. I chose him for several reasons. One was, he was thin, in one direction presenting the slightest possible mark to the enemy. He was tall, and useful for reconnoissance. He had a great many points about him, some good, some bad, and some you might hang your hat on. He had legs wherewith to run, and it might be Bull Run again, and to leap, like a deer, the boys said, and we might and did have cross-country riding. For all these reasons I carefully chose old Bunker, and for the remaining one that I *could get no other*. Old Bunker I associate in my mind in double harness as one might say, with the steed that carried the pumpkin-pelted pedagogue of Sleepy Hollow.

At midnight, breakfast. I stored away pork and potatoes and bread and coffee in my haversack and otherwise about me. I made a hearty meal in that noon of night, and when "boot and saddle" came, went out and clambered up on old Bunker. "Steed," said I, "it may be the sun of Austerlitz to-morrow, wilt thou be true?" and not a neigh said Bunker. "*Forward.*" And off we went. The moon had set. The air was heavy with moisture, and the chill made the heavy army overcoat comfortable. By fours we wound out of the camp out upon Fourteenth street, silently, save to the clattering of scabbards and the tread of steeds. From my elevated position on old Bunker, I bade good-bye to trooper friends left behind, to their regret, either as necessary guards of the camp, or incapacitated for duty. Not a man that night did I see who, in the full conviction of a battle impending on the morrow, was not even more than cheerful. Awaited long, it had come at last, and they were ready.

We moved off down Fourteenth street on a quiet walk. We had started early to spare our horses for what might be a stiff day's business beyond the Potomac. The whole city about us lay dim, obscure and silent, save where the deep rumble afar told of passing wheels and we joined them to find a long train of artillery and ammunition wagons.

Then saw I some ambulances, and with about the same feeling with which you notice the sulky of the physician in front of your neighbors house. Our column wended its way leisurely out over Georgetown bridge, and through the streets of that adjunct of the capital. All but we were silent as the grave. In long grim rows of buildings not a light. In miles of streets I, at the head of the column, saw before us no sign of life. It was evident that no orderly had gone over to wake up the orderly borough of Georgetown, and if we did it in passing, they made no sign.

Out and over the hill and down upon the bank of the Potomac. The long line of high wooded shore over the river was dotted here and there by the flickering light of camp fires. Arlington House was lighted up. Assuredly those over the water, those encamped on the "sacred soil" are even as we under orders. And so they were. In all the army of the Potomac, within cannon shot of Washington, every soldier was under arms. Up another road comes the head of a long column of cavalry, and as we pass they fall in behind us.

The road winds along under the bank, in all the deeper gloom for its shadow. Passing from the homes of men, the night air is broken. I think, boys, we gave in a kind of horse opera, the "Star Spangled Banner" in tolerable style, for two o'clock in the morning.

We near Chain Bridge, and there draw rein. A tall Vermonter paces up and down across the entrance. Another he has relieved is rolled in a blanket and testing the soft side of a plank. He slept not long that night. Green Mountain boy forgive me for my share of the disturbance of slumbers which, unless you were gutta percha and boiler iron, must have given you a cold, perhaps the horrors of arthritis. Dont know it? Happy G. M. B.

A sudden tremor runs through the horses. The altitudinous Bunker hath the tertian ague, and being tallest had the earliest attack, and no marvel, for yonder comes down the road something that might test stouter than equine nerves. Dimly and dark it looms in the air, swaying to and fro, and with an apparent massiveness to which the obscurity of the night lent effect.

It is Lowe's great balloon. I saw them inflating it at the gas works yesterday, and it is on its way for reconnoissance. Overweighted with three men in the basket, and besides, held closely down by twenty-five men with guy ropes, they towed it steadily along, mounted the bridge, walked over it on the string pieces, led it gradually up the bank and it was gone, greatly to the relief of the horses.

Three, four, and presently the gray of dawn. It grew lighter. Now we could see the Potomac as it poured its full and turbid current across fords where once Beauregard might have marched his army where now he cannot —but as once he might have led them where now and never he may not.

The wind freshens. The clouds begin to move in large rolling masses, the light increases and night is gone. A little later and as we stand in the deep shadow of the eastern bank of the river, with an effect I never shall forget, a gush of bright mellow sunlight suffuses the opposite tree covered slope across the river, lending a richness to the varied tints of autumn, a perfect flood of sunshine, welcome to us night watchers, now far past the hour when we were to have been moving other orders.

Just then above the tree tops over the river rises a huge misshapen mass, rolling, swelling, and swinging as it ascends. It was the balloon broken its netting, and away it went, and we watched until a cloud received it out of our sight.

Now before and behind us, up and down the river, as far as the eye can reach, we see the road filled with horsemen, cavalry brigades, artillery. A little later and a few brief orders ride up with their orderlies. A few more words of directions to this and that captain, and "*Prepare to mount*," "*mount*," and I am on Bunker's *Rosy* spine, and away we clatter after Gen. Stoneman and his staff.

I give Bunker credit for entering into the spirit of the occasion. He rather enjoyed exercise, and had it, for Gen. Stoneman, Chief of Cavalry, and Gen. McClellan, are two different things. The latter gives those who follow him four miles and a half, an hour drawn out through a long day. Gen. Stoneman rode at a slashing gait, at least he did that Sunday morning.

Over the bridge, up the steep bank, down across a new pontoon bridge, over and down, up hill after hill went we scurrying along, the elderly Bunker taking his own share of the road and using it in his own way, much as if a handtruck should attempt locomotion.

This was Sunday morning, and in Virginia. Was there to be a battle and the anthem of that Sabbath the "diapason of the cannonade?" It certainly looked like it, in our night of vigils, in the long drawn lines of artillery and cavalry, in the camps we passed of troops ready for the march, in our own hurried ride from Chain Bridge to Gen. Smith's Headquarters, where, sure enough, the attack began immediately on our arrival——on our breakfast. We carried our haversacks by storm.

And that was all. One moment's conversation between generals, and our orders were "return to camp." The day was glorious, the hills about us white with tents, and on a log near me sat (as is recorded of Queen Anne) "in the sun" a mild flavored Frenchman in a shocking bad hat. I recognised him as the Prince de Joinville. "Bourbon among us." As we munched our rations, said one to the Prince, "A fine Sunday sir;" to which thus the illustrious exile replied:

"Yaas, very foine, but too much quiet, very quiet, too mooch so."—*(disgustedly.)*

He had come out to see the battle, on a hard trotting horse, to which Bunker was as a Boston rocking chair, and now to find that he must go back again without seeing a battle was too bad. I believe he would personally have enjoyed castigating Beauregard for the disappointment.

For be it understood that all this night movement was predicated on a movement of the enemy on the afternoon previous, that looked like their giving a general battle along our whole line, and Gen. McClellan is not to be caught unprepared. He made ready, and it was good practice for our soldiers. It showed them admirably trained for raw troops, and in high courage. And so we came back to the city, not a man lost, not a horse but with its full capacity for feed, and John, did I not charge, nay bribe thee to tickle the interior surface of the meagre ribs of old Bunker with an extra pint! Yes, verily. S.

MR. SPROWLE IN WASHINGTON.

He has a Purpose—A Poss Mision—Arrival at Washington—Applies for an Army Contract—Loses one of his Papers—Delays of Freight—Scanty Railroad Facilities—Quarrels with Baggage Master—Discourseth on "Shiflesness."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.

Mr. Editur:

I'm here to Washinton for a purpos, and I dont deny it. Not that I hadnt no busines to home which it last what all can say who spends their time layin round here. I thank the Lord that Edad Sprowle knows wich side his bread is buttered on and that the grass for that there butter isnt growed nigh the Potomac. But I hav a purpos.

In my place to home I'm a western man, I am, from a right smart chance farther east, but emmygrated early. I've enough to do, the Lord knows, and Sairy Jane, that's my wife, sez she:

"Edad Sprowle, you stay away from Washintun. Thairs enuff thar now pesterin Mister Lincun's life outen him, an cloggin the wheels of goverment. "Sprowle," sez she, "you stay to hum."

Which I didn't do it. She's a sensible woman. Deacon Price's second daughter; cum of good stock you see. But I had a purpos. Sez I, "I don't ask nothin of Mr. Lincon. Bizness is bizness though, and some things may be done as well as others. I don't want no post office, no custom house. Vittles don't spile when I'm round, and I don't need to travvle for my health and go a forrin missionary, not one of them that you see in Sunday School books teaching little niggers to read under palm trees, but your furrin plenipopenitentiairys, of course.

But an Idea struck me. Heres our army on the Potomic, livin in tents, here one day, gone the next. An the great question, next to clothing, is vittles. What are they to live on? Do you know the virtoos of split pea soop? Carry a pocket full of it and you have your meals for two days, washuns they call 'em. That's what I call light potable food. Burn 'em and grind 'em, you have better coffee than the averig. Chaw 'em raw and no man can die nor come nigh it. Not but what they're best according to directions as soop.

This was the Idee that struck me, "hit me foul," as Ebenezer sez. I'll git the contrack for split peas for the army on the Potomic, as sure as my relatives come from Pensylvany. So I cum here. I'm honester in tellin this than some. On the cars comin I talked considerable with men I met; allers was fond of makin acquaintances. Singuler, nearly every one said he was comin to Washington jest to look round, and hadn't no bizness, nothin at all. Well, arter a while the same chap would tell in a seeking way that his friends was all sich abed and dyin of grief all along of his unwillinness to accept a fat chunk of sumthin; that he had a hull satchel full of letters to help him to try to get either a offis or contrack. Not that he wanted it himself, but because his friends wouldn't be happy without he had it. I tell you, the older I grow and the nearer I git to Washington, the sublimist of specticles is the self sacrifice some fellers have insil for their friends.

I'm honester than that. I come right out. Sez I, gentlemen, any of you want to contrack to furnish split peas for our glorious army? any of you do it better an cheaper than Edad Sprowle? any of you got better peas? any of you honest, an capable, as Jefferson sez, in a passig that accidentally got struck out of the Constitution he writ, in the squabble in stowin the nigger into it. If any there be than can beat me, sho me the man. Let there be honest competing about it, I haint no objections to sich.

Well, I put up sixteen bags of split peas, and shipped 'em by railroad, puttin my things into my satchel and comin myself.

Them sixteen bags of peas haint got here yet. I've been here two weeks now, goin on three, and a precious time I've had of it. I've made a pendylum of myself, swingin between the War Department at one end of the avenoo, and the depo down to the other. And that's all the clock work there is to it, as I see.

Somebody made a song and wrote

"The Army and Navy forever."

I hain't tried the navy yet, though split peas wouldn't be bad on shipboard, but if it's as long as gitting army matters along it would take two "forevers." But I must tell you how I arrived here.

Little the meanest railroad cars this side of Baltimore, only one track at that. We come to the depot. A large red headed man bawled out, "Willard's, goin right up!" "That's me," sez I, "please to put my satchil on board," handin it to him, which he slightly turned up his nose at. I got into the bus an away we went. I always go to Willard's at Washington. Everybody does. It's got to be a habit. Some stop there, but all take the bus for Willard's. I generally stop at the Widow Wimple's, but it woodn't do to say it at the depot. At Willard's I sez to the young man at the bar, "Can you giv me a light an airy room up two flights, front side, with gas?" he looked at me. He had his hair parted slick into the middle and hold his head just as if one hair either way would make him lopsided for life. He looked at my name and satchil and sez he, "Mr. Sprowle can give you some place by'm by, but think all our front rooms are full." I looked him straight in the eye. Sez I, "Young man I've been nigher Heavin in this house than in any other place on earth, and where it's human stairs to climb I don't like it. Tell all my friends I jest stop round to Widow Wimple's," and off I went, the young man lookin after me. If I git the contrack,—but not to anticipate.

Havin got settled, "Bizness is bizness," sez I, and at it I went. I went to the Department and filed my papers, includin a little paper of split peas, all I had, and a botill of soop of the same to show the consistency as Ebenezer sez, about all the consistency too I seen here in some quarters, which is a jewel in a toad's eye, consistency is, and room enough for it.

Then I went to the depot. My sixteen bags of split peas hadn't come. Went to Willard's and spent the day in cypherin out plans with a little chunkid fellow I found there, who said he'd got the ear of high quarters. If he has, he's got a full supply of ears in some respects. Next mornin I was at the Department again, and then to the depot. An so on for a week.

At one end of the Avenoo the baggige master got all fired sassy, which ain't so far from the fact at the other end of the Avenue, where one clerk referred me to another, and which to tother and round again, until among 'em they lost my little paper of split peas, all I had, and here I was in a pretty go. I'd nothin' then to do but to tend to the other end of the Avenoo, and Id enough of it at that.

Sez I to the baggigemaster, "Stranger, I don't want to use no violent terms, but here 'tis, I'm several shilling a day out and doin' nothin' all along of them split peas, sixteen bags marked 'E. S.' Edad Sprowle's my name. I'm ruined if they don't come." "Go to the devil," sez he—his exact words. I see he was a good natured feller at heart, but I've seen the time when a fight would have had just such a short notis as that, but bizness is bizness, and I thought I'd mollify him. I told him the circumstances, and how they'd lost my little sample up to the War Department, and I'd nothing to show till my sixteen bags cum to hand.

We talked it over, the baggige-master and I, and I stood him a little treat and he let me into things that surprised me. Sez he, "Mr. Sprowle, you're a gentleman, an' I know'd it by a remark you made about treating." (We took only cider.) Sez he, "We've only a single track road, and what can we do? The Potomic is nigh onto as good as closed for them as isn't bum proof, and freight is cummin' onto as powerful. My heart's nearly broke, seein' the grief of such as you. But what can we do?"

"*Shifless*," sez I, an' I meant it.

Sez he, settin' down his cider very hard, an' his dander risin' aperiently, "Mr. Sprawl," sez he.

"Sprowle," sez I, mildly like.

"Well, do you intend that 'are remark for me?" and the crowd got round us to be sure, and the Provo Marshal's guard, who'd been lookin' into the doorway likely wishin' he had a nip, began to grow fierce. I'm not a fightin' man, and its Ebenezer's joke. My satchel had to be paid. So I took the opportunity to set the baggige-master right, and sez I, "Pooty nigh on the eve of the row. I told him, I did mean it, but not to his own self. He'd a hand in some general statement, well with you from Wash-

"Here's Washington, that's been pilin' in troopers and horses and troopers, acres on 'em, of both. Here we've got an army, and we've been doin' a smashin' war business with only a single track railroad connection with anywhere. When Jabez built his mill, he built a good loggin' road to it, an' there wa'nt no foolin' with single tracks, no waitin' for tother man's bob sleds to turn out when you was on your way down with a big log. But here's Baltimore tied to Washington, and this here city and army fastened to the country where they get forage and feed with a railroad no better than the Bittlechunk Air Line, where trains run only every other day, and stop over night at turn-outs."

The rest I said I shall put in another letter. EDAD SPROWLE.

SECOND LETTER.

Mr. Sprowle continueth his discourse on "Shiflessness—The old Department Clerk—" What would you do?"—Mr. Sprowle's opinion of some things and others—An evil in mistaken security—The people are watching—A reckoning day must come.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.

MR. EDITUR:—Sez I, continuing to the baggageman and the Washington crowd, "I'm sufferin' powerful for my sixteen bags of split peas marked "E. S." but there's plenty of us the same way. Here's traders and sutlers I know has had barrels of rotten apples and vegetables delivered to 'em six weeks outen New York and Philadelphia. Here's hosses on side tracks sufferin' for fodder, and waitin' for a chance to come down. Here's my split peas, and the army losin' time in seein' 'em introduced."

"What would you do?" squeaked a little feller, with collar marks all over him. His ears were reg'lar pen racks, and though one side of his head was grey, he'd wiped his pens in the other till he'd kept the color of that side up. I see at a glance he run in connection with some department desk all his life, and he told me after that he got his clerkship under Andrew Jackson. It seems the little chap, havin' confidence in the Captain, then went down and tucked himself into his little berth, and hadn't woke up since, and sez he to his little self and all the world,

"*Go ahead, I ain't nothin' but a passinger.*"

There's plenty of that sort here and all over the country, and they've been asleep a quarter of a sentry. Havn't our folks been asleep just like the passengers of a noble vessels, and ain't we now all turnin' out in our shirts and trowsis, more or less, to ax what's the matter and what's to be done? Vessel poundin', cords partin', tellers pullin' this way and that at the rudder, night dark as pitch, sea all round us full of *nigger-heads*, everybody out on deck, and—*ain't it time to turn out?*

But all this is an episode. Here stood the little chap in his pen wiper hair asking me "what would you do?" It's likely I may be round here some time. I can't make no progress until my sixteen bags of split peas ain't come. I suspect some feller at the Department stole my little paper I submitted containing all the sample I had. I've got to wait. An talking of waitin, here's fellers that have waited an waited ever since Mr. Lincun's time. Astonishing what patience they has.

"They're faithful they're kind
Bull Run didn't drive em away."

One feller told me with tears in his eyes that he was outen pocket five months board an wash an no progriss. He goes to levees reglar and to see Mr. Lincun and then to the Department and if he ain't a "setter and tarrier" then there ain't none. I pity the fellers from the bottom of my heart. I've got to wait some time I reckon, but bizness is bizness. I ain't askin for no offis and I can wait, and if I have time to make a few observations and you choose to permit 'em why well an good.

All this is an episode. I switched off tellin you how I stood in the crowd around Washington depot with the little feller in the pen wiper hair asking me

"*What wud you do?*"

Sez I to him "I'll tell yousez I though that's a great morril question." Sez I "you in your pusson wich isnt Daniel Lambert represent one side of this question. You're an exponent."

"A what?" sez he bristling up.

"I don't mean no offence" sez I "and its no allusion to your size, but we are both of us exponents. I represent the great people that pays the bills, grows and cuts the fodder, sends our sons to feller sojeris, gives up our husbands and fathers and sweethearts to the chances of camps an battle. There ain't no hanging back in us. We giv up all. We said take millions of money and a million of our boys and squash the rebellion of Jeff Davis flat. We did it out of love for the flag. The old queens arms want some of em rusted out that our grandsires used in '76. We had the same love of country that they had, when you come to dig down to it, and them guns at Sumter made the dirt fly I tell you."

"Now you represent our servants, the Government. That's what I meant by exponent. You're the men we set to work months ago at this matter, and though the meetin' aint done, not by a long shot, and it aint time to call for the Secretary's report, we feel so anxious that we have to look and see what you're doin'."

"Keep it to yourself, little feller," sez I, "if you know anything that ought not to get to Jeff. Davis's private ears—those, I mean, in the land service. I don't want no contraband news, and 'il help you hang reporters as steals it—of which I've more to say, but *there's things to be said and reported on now.* You ask me what I would do. Look at me, little feller. My present sufferin' is all along of sixteen bags of split peas, not cum to hand, some weeks on the way, and the loss to myself and *some others* is more'n I'll say here. I'm only one, but it's all, and that's why I said to this baggage master as I did—*shifless*."

"It was shifless not to have learned a lesson from them five days when nobody in Washington slept with their close off. Don't you remember that, little feller?" Which he said he did.

"I was here myself," sez I. "I allow I expected Jeff. Davis every day before breakfast, and was morall sure he'd be in before an early tea. Don't you remember, communications was cut off, railroads broken, bridges burned, no tellygraff, no mails, no nothin' from anywhere? An how we rejoiced when the fust sojers arrived? Tell you, every feller in that glorious Seventh regiment looked sixteen feet high as they marched down the Avenoo."

"Why didn't we learn a lesson from that? Why didn't we put in a double track to Baltimore, and run a double track new line *straight through to Annapolis*, and git a sea port, and set as though we'd cum to stay? Here's the Potomic, nigh onto shut up, and we've got to fight to open it—and we'll do it; but it wasn't reason, nor sense, to go tinkering along all summer with one little single rattlesnap railroad, when there's plenty of our boys that would have taken the job off hand to finish up the thing complete in a month. There was money in it, and there will be money out of the Government that it wasn't done nor thought of until frost cum and opened the ideas here as it they was chestnut burs.

"That's what I'd have done little feller, exponent of things here," sez I. "We've got a big army and acres of hosses and hoss troopers here, and feed and forage ain't hereabouts. How long since this was found out? They knowed it as soon as they begun to bring 'em here, their vittles and oats must come from the old States, and the first thing should have been, make communications cheap, easy and sure."

"Hoss feed is awful. Five dollars a week for hoss board and none cheaper anywhere. Government payin' sixty-five cents for oats, cent and a quarter a pound for hay, and in two hundred miles of here it's plenty, and the Great West is full of it, and the Great East is full of it, and stands with tears in her eyes and her heart in her mouth sendin' off her boys to the war and openin' her pockets, and all this while nothin' has been done to give her full swing in pourin down' the fodder. She has to tickle it through knot-holes when the whole board ought to have been knocked off. As soon as ever we got through that five days that ought r have taught us if Providence hadn't given us up to be dunderheads, that the first safety and security of Washington was

"*Broad and easy communication with the Northern States.*"

"Little feller," sez I, "you haint done well, meaning you as the exponent of them as is to blame. Taint right, an I'm the sufferer by sixteen bags of split peas, been on the way weeks and not here yet." And as I see the crowd was gatherin, I walked off arm in arm with the little feller with the pen wiper hair to show I hadn't no hard feelin. He's a nice little chap arter all, and I'm gettin some points on him I shall use.

Well, arter we parted I went home to Widow Wimples and then come down and got a toothpick at Williard's. I'd got fired up by my talk at the depot, and I was in dead earnest in what I said. Just arter dinner I was talking to a little pussy man in front of Williard's and let fall a remark to show what I was thinking on. He's a government contractor, which aint against him though, not so long as he's honest. He heard me say a word about communications with the North and how it ought to have been done, when he turned and said with an air that I see he thought was an extinguisher:

"The people, sir, don't appreciate the difficulties of these things. They don't know anything about it. It takes time. It takes time, it takes time;" and then he picked his teeth and looked at me as you look at a candle when you've clapped an extinguisher on it to see if there's any smoke still risin.

I sez to him, "What the people want is progriss, and they will give plenty of time and no end of money, but the reckonin must come. The monkey was eating up the cat's cheese all the time he was pretendin to weigh it. The people, own up our way, lostwise, have been brought up to bizness, and they've done some considerable smart jobs. We've built railroads and run em an know what they cost. We've bought and traded and swapped till we've got used to prices, and figgers, and when we see a thumping total we have to come accustomed to call for the items. Not that I'm talkin of expense. I've never yet heard a word of that from our folks. There is money enough but what are we gettin for it. I tell you," sez I, "the people are watchin and there's a good deal of intelligence lyin round loose at the North that is watchin the government, not distrustin, not to find fault, but to do all in the way of help, and then call for a reckonin when the time comes.

EDAD SPROWLE.

THIRD LETTER.

Mr. Sprowle—The front of Willard's—Hold your Horse, Sir—An Incident—Mr. Sprowle improveth it and discourseth thereupon—The Cause of the War—The Scared Hack Coachman—Mr. Sprowle beginneth a fresh Discourse.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

I was standing in front of Willard's Hotel the other afternoon. The boys was thick as hop toads after a shower, in this necessary of themselves trying to get hosses to hold. They'd holler a chap on hoss back two or three squares, and beat arter him "Hold your hoss, sir" without ackin him did he want his hoss held, or was he goin to stop. There them little chaps was howling and yelpin an gettin under the feet of folks, and mixing up with horses and riders; all they cared for bein the half dime for playing hoss-post.

Two little chaps struck me particularly. One was a little nigger and tother a small furrin chap. A feller was canterin along in the middle of the street, an these two youngsters took arter him. He cantered an they run an yelped "Hold your hoss, sir," "Hold your hoss, sir." Well the little nigger was ahead and keepin well up, when tother chap made a grab and threw little nigger's cap about a rod to one side. Little nigger got distanced, but as the chap on hossback didn't stop, the other feller didn't get his hoss to hold, and got his run and his meanness for nothing.

Sez I to myself there's a good deal of that kind of thing bein done in Washinton just now. I wish I could believe it was only among fellers arter contracts and appointments, runnin and racin and spatterin each other and pullin off one another's caps. I wish it didn't get no higher than them which would be contented to take the marrowbone they're fitin for and crawl into some office here or furrin consolate abroad, out of sight, an be heard of no more. But it makes me sad to think of wus than that.

There's the Presidency in 1864, a *hoss to be held*, for some that should be thinking of other things and how best to put down this rebellion, and all the while the people are stretchin out their hands full of men and money, sayin take these, take all you please, pour out our gold like water, send our boys just where you please, face em at batteries an they'll take em or die in the trenches, put em on ship board and they'll open cotton ports, start em right and they'll go forrid to Richmond, an when the boys are gone the fathers 'll follow. Just as the people are sayin all this, I'm afraid there's some that ought to be in better business who are running along side these great stupendous passin events that are making history fast, and yelpin like these street boys in Washington do, "Hold your hoss, sir, when you get off?" "Let me get on when tother man gets out, its my turn next at the Presidential chair."

And then if anybody is in danger of gettin ahead, if there is any prospect of his strikin out somethin that the people shall rejoice at, and history ask a fresh pen to write down, don't you kinder suspect that there's some that would be mean enough to *pull his cap off?* It makes me sick at heart to believe it. I aint no public man, I haint no ambition, but I love my country and don't ask nothin but that I may live to die an American citizen, my whole country safe, happy and at peace again from lake to gulf.

This matter of "holdin hosses," this runnin arter hosses to hold, has been a serious matter, an evil that has been growin onto us and if there's anybody that can't give it up now, just when we need every man to do his duty, it is sad enough. I'm afraid there's a good deal of it left, and workin. The old chaps that has worn political harness all their lives is afraid of them military saddles, and think as the road is narrer they may be scrouged out to one side. I'm afraid there is a good deal more of this than appears on the surface. I read wonst of an old heathen chap that when he wanted to win a race, went and strewed the track full of ten penny nails and fish hooks to lame tother chap's hosses. Just now when we want to have everybody git ahead, when there's stiff work to be done and the people is shoutin' progriss, not foolish progriss, but right sharp, stiddy wise, who's throwin' fish hooks and ten penny nails now?

I'm afraid the thing aint all right in this respect, and my misgivins grows upon me. I want the people should be on the lookout, and if they see anybody's cap knocked off, an' his hoss lamed, to inquire who did it, and hold him up to a terrible reckonin. This aint no time for foolin. This ere age of ours is lookin at us; people from over the water is lookin at us; past ages is lookin down upon us. It aint no time for stoppin the march of civilization to git a dime to hold somebody's hoss. It aint, that's a fact. I'm afraid a good many here aint up to the clean thing yet. They don't see it.

I was standing in front of Willard's, where the sidewalk is consamost worn out by chaps that have been doin a waiting business, such as is mine now, and several of us was discussin the war. I heard one and another talk his mind, and then I turned, and sez I, "Gentlemen, we've got to dig clean down to the foundations of this thing, and when we come to em, thar stands the cause of this ere war." With that I pointed to an elderly nigger standing there with a long whip in his hand. The old chap was scared half to death. He turned ashes of roses color, his jaw dropped and his wool actually straightened out some of its kinks. He was so flabbergasted that it was as much as he could do to stutter out,

"Kerrige, massa. I drives you any where in dis city you like."

Sez I, turnin from the old chap, "That these gentlemen is the cause of this war, the *nigger*, and yet we're such fools as not to see it. A sentry of experience don't seem to have taught us anything worth knowin on the pint. When Liberty and Slavery was tucked into the same bed, and bid to lie still like good children, it is true an extra pillow and a better half of the quilt was given to Liberty. Slavery said she was in a bad way, and expected to die young, would do well enough with what she could get. Since that time what? Why Slavery has been growin and scroungin for quilt, bolster and pillows. Liberty hasn't been able to take a full feed for fear Slavery might get the dyspepsia, nor open a window for a full free breath of air, for fear Slavery might ketch cold in the draught. If ever Liberty has pulled on its boots to take a walk, Slavery has cut up a pretty how-de-do over it. Once Slavery walked right out into a cactus patch, and made Liberty foller her barefoot, with bleeding feet. Slavery has always been the Jack Horner to pick out plums and cry, "What a brave boy am I," and Liberty has been content to get the crumbs. Just then I see my little friend with the pen-wiper hair across the road, and dropped the subject that time, of which I have more to say.

EDAD SPROWLE.

PERSONAL.

Mr. William E. Forster, the member of the English Parliament whose liberal and generous views of our war we have already published, is a young man, and took his seat in Parliament for the first time at the opening of the last session, representing the town of Bradford. He is a woolen manufacturer at Burley, a town about 10 miles from Bradford; he is a radical, not quite in favor of universal suffrage, but a very small rental qualification. The North has no warmer friend in England, in or out of Parliament, than Mr. Forster; his first motion there was in reference to our affairs, and he was prepared with a strong speech against Gregory's motion, but liberal Englishmen did not dare vote for Gregory, and did not want to vote against him; so the motion was withdrawn, and our advocate could not say what he had intended, and what would have done our cause good had he spoken. His father came to this country many years ago, on a mission from the Society of Friends in England, to the Governors of the Slave States, to petition them to abolish or ameliorate Slavery, and he died in Tennessee. Mr. Forster has made American Slavery and our laws on the subject a study for years, and there are few men in this country better informed on the Constitution of each of our States, particularly of the Slave States. Mr. Forster is married to a daughter of the late Dr. Arnold, the historian and head master of Rugby.

—Gov. Magoffin of Kentucky, has appointed John W. Finnell, to be Adjutant General of the State troops, vice Brown, resigned; W. A. Dudley, Quartermaster General, vice West; and Thomas N. Lindsey, Paymaster, vice Hodge. The latter (Hodge) has turned traitor against the Commonwealth.

—Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, has subscribed $3,000 to the national loan.

—The New York *Tribune* says:

"We learn that Major Robert Allen, lately appointed Quartermaster General, attached to the staff of Major General Fremont, was one of the squatters on the Mariposa estate, and resisted every effort of the proprietor of that estate for his rejection with unequaled bitterness and pertinacity. It would seem that he must have been appointed to his new position without any knowledge of this fact on the part of the Administration; for it can hardly be supposed that the War Department would intentionally have assigned to service on the staff of Gen. Fremont one of his worst enemies, unless, indeed, the intention was not to aid but to nullify any efforts of his in the service of his country."

—DeWitt C. Littlejohn of Oswego, nominated for re-election to the New York Legislature, has declined the honor. He has been a member for some seven years, and three or four times Speaker of the Assembly.

—The rebel Colonel Turner Ashby, killed at the Bolivar fight, was the Democratic Postmaster at Alexandria, Va., under President Buchanan.

—Col Justin Dimmick, lately in command at Fortress Monroe, has been transferred to Fort Warren, Boston harbor, where prisoners of war are hereafter to be accommodated.

—The court of inquiry which has been granted to Com. C. H. Poor, late of the frigate Brooklyn, upon the escape of the rebel steamer Sumter from New Orleans, is composed of Captains Shubrick, Stribling and Sands; Geo. N. Weston, Judge Advocate.

—The commissioned officers of the Onondaga Regiment (12th) of Syracuse, have unanimously chosen Hon. Geddes of that city for Colonel, in place of Walrath. Desertion has reduced the number from 780 to two or three hundred available men.

—The young Southerners in Europe, dependant upon their remittances to get along, are thrown into great distress by the war. The Paris correspondent of the New York *World* writes:

"One young man from Mobile, who is said to have an income of eight thousand dollars a year, is in the debtors' prison of Clichy, at the suit of the keeper of an 'American bar-room.' Another young man, of a wealthy family in Louisiana, has been obliged to enter a store as clerk, and still another has obtained employment in the office of an architect. But the hardest case of all which has come to his knowledge, is that of a young man from one of the Southern States, who, by the stoppage of the Southern mails, is left perfectly destitute here. But this is not the worst of it. He has been for some time engaged to be married to a young lady of Boston, and the happy event was set for the 15th of September. The time has passed, and the unhappy lover, with three thousand miles of briny ocean between him and his beloved, is living here upon the charity of his friends."

[From the New York Ledger.]

OUR COUNTRY'S CALL.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Lay down the axe, fling by the spade;
Leave in its track the toiling plow;
The rifle and the bayonet blade
For arms like yours were fitter now;
And let the hands that ply the pen
Quit the light task, and learn to wield
The horseman's crooked brand, and rein
The charger on the battle field.

Our country calls; away! away!
To where the blood-stream blots the green,
Strike to defend the gentlest sway
That Time in all his course has seen.
See, from a thousand coverts—see
Spring the armed foes that haunt her track;
They rush to smite her down, and we
Must beat the banded traitors back.

Ho! sturdy as the oaks ye cleave,
And moved as soon to fear and flight,
Men of the glade and forest! leave
Your woodcraft for the field of fight.
The arms that wield the axe must pour
An iron tempest on the foe;
His serried ranks shall reel before
The arm that lays the panther low.

And ye who breast the mountain storm
By grassy steep or highland lake,
Come, for the land ye love, to form
A bulwark that no foe can break.
Stand, like your own gray cliffs that mock
The whirlwind, stand in her defence;
The blast as soon shall move the rock
As rushing squadrons bear ye thence.

And ye whose homes are by her grand
Swift rivers, rising far away,
Come from the depth of her green land
As mighty in your march as they;
As terrible as when the rains
Have swelled them over bank and bourne,
With sudden floods to drown the plains
And sweep along the woods uptorn.

And ye who throng, beside the deep
Her ports and hamlets of the strand,
In number like the waves that leap
On his long murmuring marge of sand,
Come, like that deep, when, o'er his brim,
He rises, all his floods to pour,
And flings the proudest barks that swim
A helpless wreck against his shore.

Few, few were they whose swords of old
Won the fair land in which we dwell;
But we are many, we who hold
The grim resolve to guard it well.
Strike for that broad and goodly land,
Blow after blow, till men shall see
That Might and Right move hand in hand,
And glorious must their triumph be.

[From the Polo (Ills) Advertiser.]

"OUR BOYS."

How hearts upleap all over the land,
And thrill with a tender pride,
And blessings throng to the parted lips,
Given to none beside!

Holy with benedictions grows
In every loyal home,
A proud estate and a glory
Have these simple words become.

"Our boys—they are off to the wars."
Repeating it o'er again,
Gone to fight for the dear old flag,
And the laws that have made them men.

"The darling banner our fathers bore,
The glorious stripes and stars,—
Traitors would sully its sacred folds,
And so they are off to the wars."

Verily, O America,
Thy boys are a goodly race!
Noble of heart and strong of limb,
And fair to see in the face.

"We never will shame our sires," they said,
"They gave us liberty,
We'll fight for the Union forever,
Under the flag of the free!"

City and hamlet poured them forth,
Swift to their mission high;
Boys at the dawning were men at night,
Ready to do and die.

What can we do who are left at home,
Holding no keys of fate?
What but believe in the Powers that be,
What but watch and wait?

Hall and cabin alike become
Altars for prayers and tears;
Tears for the homes of their joy bereft,
Prayers for the volunteers.

Petty distinctions are all forgot;
Lowly, or known to fame,
We tell the list like a rosary,
A prayer for every name.

Ours is no formal devotion—
Kneeling on Freedom's sod,
We plead for our perilled country,
We trust in the Freeman's God.

Sunny Dell. JUNE I.——

Sale of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

In pursuance of the notice heretofore given, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad was sold at auction, at Cleveland, Thursday, to the highest cash bidder, by John Ferguson and Thomas E. Walker, Trustees and Master Commissioners. The sale took place at the south door of the United States Custom House, there being four bids, as follows: $60,000, $75,000, $80,000, and $2,000,000.

The purchaser was Mr. J. F. D. Lanier, of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York City, in behalf of himself, Samuel J. Tilden, John Edgar Thomson, Samuel Hanna, and L. H. Meyer, the cash price being $2,000,000.

The reorganization of this road is effected under special enactments of the State Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and is on terms generally satisfactory to all the different classes of bond and stockholders. Under its clauses the road is to be sold out to Samuel J. Tilden, John Edgar Thomson, J. F. D. Lanier, Samuel Hanna, and L. H. Meyer; and the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad, Ohio & Indiana Railroad, and the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad first mortgage bonds and accrued interest become merged in a new issue of $5,350,000 seven per cent. sinking fund bonds, secured by a first mortgage over the whole road—equal to $11,000 per mile.

A second mortgage of like amount secures bonds to be awarded to the holders of the present second mortgage bonds of the old companies, and a third mortgage of $2,000,000 will secure the interest on bonds to be given to the holders of the old real estate bonds and other classes of old indebtedness. The interest on the bonds to be issued under this third mortgage will only be paid in the case the earnings of the road prove sufficient for the interest and sinking fund for the first and second issues. Stock for $6,000,000 will draw six per cent. dividend, the balance of the net earnings going to reduce the first issue of the bonds.

Opinion of the Richmond Whig (Anti-Davis Paper) on the War.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24, 1861.

The Richmond *Whig*, a copy of which has been received here, in an editorial on the war, says: "All the indications point to a long war." After commenting on what it terms the safer policy of acting on the defensive, which has been adopted by the rebel Generals, a policy which the editor fails to appreciate, and showing the supremacy the Federal forces have gained, threatening the whole coast, and able to assail at any point the extended frontier of the South, the following declaration of despair is uttered:

"The possibility of our success is not within range of accident. To prevent our subjugation or extermination is all we can hope for. We have no skill in strategy and know nothing of the means at the command of our Generals. But, if this is all that is left us, we had as well be looking out for terms of submission; and the sooner the better. An endless war, which affords no opportunity for either victory or revenge, is a bootless undertaking. The Southern people who have offered themselves and their all for the prosecution of this war, and have placed implicit confidence in the men invested with its conduct, have looked for something better. It is not to be denied that a sense of unqualified distrust is gradually supplanting this generous confidence; that a suspicion is gaining ground that all the advances of our position have not been profited by as might have been; that the war has not been prosecuted with the vigor and energy demanded by the emergency. We hear muttering complaints apart from those connected with the quartermaster, commissary and medical departments, growing out of the appointment of so many civilians to high command. Many of these appointments have filled the country with apprehensions of disaster."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c. its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, [illegible] State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers.

To Consumptives.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. [illegible] Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

CHICAGO CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.—The Dispensary of the Infirmary, in Ewing's Block, corner of North Clark and North Water streets, is open daily, from 11½ to 1 o'clock, for the gratuitous treatment of the poor, afflicted with diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Attending Surgeons. EDWARD L. HOLMES, M. D. [illegible]
Consulting Surgeons. Prof. DAN. BRAINARD, M. D. Prof. JOS. W. FREER, M. D.

TRUSTEES:—Walter L. Newberry, President; [illegible]

WANTED.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS WANTED. Good wages and steady employment. TURNER & SIDWAY, No. [illegible] Randolph street, Chicago.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Crystal Lake Ice Company is called to be holden at the office of [illegible] Chicago, Ill., Oct. 25th, 1861.

AGRICULTURAL AGENCY.

JERIAH BONHAM, Agricultural Commission Agency for the sale of Grain, Hemp, Wool, Fruit, Hides, Pelts, Live Stock, and all kinds of Agricultural Produce. Also, will purchase Lumber, Groceries, Dry Goods and all other articles. Office northeast corner of Clark and South Water sts., No. 8 Hilliard's Block, Chicago, Ill. The Prairie Farmer and Advocate is issued from the same office every Saturday.

LEAD WORKS.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side. Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead, LINSEED OIL, Sheet, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. Post Office Box 468. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

VARIETY STORE.

108 LAKE STREET, 108 LAKE STREET, Peugeot's Great Variety Store, Peugeot's Great Variety Store, The Finest Stock of FANCY GOODS, FANCY NOTIONS, FANCY TOYS, FOR SALE LOW, FOR SALE LOW, At Peugeot's Great Variety Store, 108 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

FURNITURE.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut, ALSO, CHAMBER, DININGROOM & COMMON FURNITURE, WOOD-SEAT AND CANE-SEAT CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS AND BUREAUS. School Furniture on hand and to order. Particular attention paid to Country orders.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., No. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue, Have in store a large stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS, And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere. We have come down to a War Basis making CASH the Rule, and CREDIT the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

FURS.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S FURS. Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Robes, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps, BEEBE'S SILK HATS, Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c. AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. THOS. B. MORRIS & CO., Furriers and Manufacturers, 107 Randolph Street......Chicago, Ill. All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for shipping Furs.

BAGS.

ORDERS FILLED FOR BAGS AND SACKS of Every Description, PRINTED WITH NEW AND APPROPRIATE BRANDS, AT FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY 22 MARKET STREET. SIMEON FARWELL.

MEDICINAL.

KNOW THYSELF!—Drs. McCANS & MILLER, Physicians and Surgeons, [illegible] FEMALE DISEASES, &c. [illegible] Consultations and Examinations FREE OF CHARGE. [illegible] Address J. E. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Cook County, in favor of [illegible] City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: Lot number thirty four (34), in H. O. Stone's Addition of five acres of the west half (½) of the south west quarter of section thirty four (34) in Township thirty-nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the third principal Meridian, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois. A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County, By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 15th day of October, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of Joseph O. [illegible] and William F. [illegible], Plaintiffs, and against Jearum Atkins, Defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the [illegible] day of November, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said Defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: [illegible] A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County, By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 14th day of October, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution issued from the Superior Court of Cook County, [illegible] A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County, By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 11th day of October, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of Daniel J. Lake and Charles E. Brown, Plaintiffs, and against John Apel, Defendant, at ten o'clock A. M. on the [illegible] day of October, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said Defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:—Lot eleven (11), in Block fifty-three (53), [illegible] A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County, By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the [illegible] day of October, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two writs of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, [illegible] A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County, By WM. WAYMAN, Deputy. Dated the 18th day of October, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Chicago, Cook County, [illegible] ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff, By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the [illegible] day of October, 1861.

SPALDING'S PILLS.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH! PURIFY YOUR BREATH! STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S Throat Confections

ARE

Good for Clergymen, Good for Lecturers, Good for Public Speakers, Good for Singers, Good for Consumptives.

GENTLEMEN CARRY SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs, and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit. A package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents. Address HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

CEPHALIC PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE, CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE, CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained. [illegible] They act gently upon the bowels, removing Costiveness. For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system. The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach. They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box. Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS. All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SAVE THE PIECES! ECONOMY! DISPATCH! "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine." As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point. "USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE." N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. PRICE, 25 CENTS. Address, HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION. As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.